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THE ARBITRATION.

Indirect Claims Believed to be Virtually Settled.

An Adverse Decision by the Geneva Board Probable.

Tenor of the Instructions of Secretary Fish to Our Agent.

Rumored Negotiations for a New Supplemental Article.

Necessity for any Addition to the Treaty Believed to be Obviated.

WASHINGTON.

Status of the Indirect Claims Before the Geneva Board.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—These dispatches last evening foreshadowed what will undoubtedly be the solution of the treaty difficulty. It cannot be stated exactly what the position of the question of indirect claims is before the Geneva Tribunal. But it is now known that the arbitrators have had them in consideration. No actual decision was made in the last meeting, though an understanding of what the decision would be if made was clearly had. At the next meeting, or soon after, the decision may be expected, and it will be against our indirect claims. This notion of the arbitrators will leave the arbitration in precisely the same position it would have been if Great Britain had never proposed to settle this portion of the claims outside of it. Her motion for adjournment will doubtless be withdrawn or overruled. And no reason can be foreseen why all further proceedings under the Treaty of Washington will not go forward in regular manner. When Great Britain first objected formally to indirect claims being sent before the tribunal, our Government replied, vindicating its right under the treaty to make the claims, but at the same time the principal purpose of putting them in the case was that there might be an authoritative decision on the principle involved, and the Government did not and never did press for an award. It was well understood that this Government did not expect any money damages on account of these claims, and that an adverse decision was deemed of greater advantage to this country in view of future possible complications than a favorable decision. The decision of the tribunal making an authoritative settlement of the question. The supplemental article will therefore need no further notice or ratification. The negotiations concerning it will doubtless end, where they are. The tribunal having decided upon the indirect claims, one of them is forward to review and act on the other points laid before it in the case. The direct claims, when reached, whether by the tribunal itself in making up a gross award, or by a commission examining each, will be considerably reduced, since there are claims that no precedent would allow even in a Court of law. There are, for instance, claims for prospective profits on goods seized, which even the individual claimants can hardly expect to be allowed. But these questions will not be reached in any event for several weeks, and perhaps months. That they will now be reached in the regular course of arbitration, cannot be doubted. It is expected the full correspondence will be published in a day or two.

The Rumor of a New Supplemental Article not Credited—A Decision on Indirect Claims Already Made.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—From the latest reliable information received here, there is no reason to believe, as stated in a recent Geneva telegram, that supplementary articles to the Treaty of Washington upon a totally new basis from the one submitted by Earl GRANVILLE are now the subject of negotiation between the British and American Governments. On the contrary, there is truth in the allegation in some quarters at Geneva that at the next meeting of the arbitrators the announcement will be made that the question of indirect damages is settled. There is the best reason for believing that at their brief session on the 19th inst., the arbitrators decided that such claims cannot properly come before them, and that must therefore be excluded. On this announcement being formally made on the 26th inst., it is not apprehended there will be any further difficulty in proceeding with business under the treaty.

From the commencement of the controversy, ever since the American statement of the case was submitted to the Tribunal, the British have contended that some but direct claims were known as *Alabama* claims, and that the indirect losses were mentioned by the American High Commissioners, not as claims, but as grievances, and were mentioned only to be withdrawn from discussion. Our Government, on the other hand, has always contended that these claims were within the province of the Tribunal, and it, therefore, adhered to and never contemplated their withdrawal, it being considered necessary to present them, in order to have a decision and prevent them from being brought up hereafter to disturb the harmony of the two nations.

It is known that the supplemental article to the Treaty of Washington was proposed in order to relieve the two nations from their antagonistic positions. But while the parties have been in correspondence regarding the amended phraseology of the article, and discussing the effect of it in relieving the difficulties made by the last session of Congress, the Tribunal itself has come to a decision which renders further controversy on these points unnecessary, and in fact, has settled the question in a manner satisfactory to our Government. Judging from the dispatch of Secretary FISH to Minister SCHENCK, in part 16 of which he reiterated the views previously expressed, saying:

"I demand that against tribunal decide that a State is not liable for the indirect or consequential results of an accidental or intentional violation of its neutral obligations the United States will thankfully accept the decision."

Should it, on the other hand, decide that Great Britain is liable to this Government for such consequential results, they have that full faith in the British Government's observance of its engagements to expect a compliance with the requirements of a Tribunal, which, by solemn treaty between the two Powers has created in order to remove and adjust all complaints and claims on the part of the United States. To the judgment of the Tribunal when pronounced, the United States will unqualifiedly bow. They confidently expect the same submission on the part of the great nation with which they entered into such solemn obligations. Of course, Her Majesty's Government must be satisfied with the decision of the arbitrators, excluding the consideration of the indirect claims, and if it thought here that in consequence of that action of the Tribunal the additional article to the treaty is rendered unnecessary, and will accordingly be altogether withdrawn from the controversy.

GENEVA.

A New Bone for Henry Ardisle Trained at—Discussion for Memorial of Distinguished Ancestors.

GENEVA, June 21.—The representatives of Great Britain before the Alabama Claims Arbitration Tribunal, have come to Chamounix, where they will stay until to-morrow. The Americans have not left for Paris, as they intended doing, but remain in this city. It is believed that the reason for this change in the programme for the adjournment of the conference is that supplementary articles to the Treaty of Washington have been submitted by Earl GRANVILLE, and are now the subject of negotiation between the British and American Governments. The chances for a satisfactory result from the negotiations which have occurred on the arbitration are believed to be encouraging.

An Associated Press dispatch from Geneva says: All the members of the Board of Arbitration have left for Chamounix. They will not return to Geneva before Monday or Tuesday, when counsel for both sides will exchange the replies of their respective governments, and arrange business for Wednesday. The Court will then probably adjourn for a month, and during the interval Mr. FISH is expected to visit Geneva. It is believed that the situation after that will be entirely changed.

ENGLAND.

The Treaty in the Hands of Lords Cairns and Selborne—Opinions of the Members.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, June 8, 1872.

The opponents of the Government in this country, like the opponents of Gen. GRANT in the United States, appear to have some difficulty in making up their minds whether it would suit their game better that the treaty should collapse or that it should be carried through. They don't like the treaty, because they are afraid that if it succeeded it would go to the credit of the Government, but they are afraid to take upon themselves the responsibility of breaking off the negotiations. "Willing to wound, but yet afraid to strike," describes their attitude. They have been trying to throw all sorts of difficulties in the way of the Government, embarrassing them with questions which are, in fact, assertions and insinuations scarcely disclosed, slipping them with taunts, and taking every advantage of the official reticence which they know the Government is bound to observe, and of any breach of which, they would be the first to complain. If they could only contrive, indirectly, and without committing themselves, to knock the treaty on the head they would turn around on the Government and say "See here, you had a most important business on hand; it is essential to the welfare of England to get this question settled; the Americans are a noble people, with whom we should make a point of standing well; the one great question of the day is the settlement of the *Alabama* claims, and you have made a mess of it, and must, therefore, go out of office and let better men take your place." These are the tactics of the Conservative leaders, and you must bear them in mind if you want to read between the lines of the debate in the House of Lords.

LORD RUSSELL'S POSITION.

Lord RUSSELL stood in the front of the movement. It was his motion which was discussed, and the Conservatives, like practiced skirmishers, took advantage of the shelter they conveniently afforded. They would not have ventured to bring on such a motion themselves, and they were very much afraid lest they would have to go to a division on it. But they were quite glad to use it for the annoyance and embarrassment of the Government. Lord RUSSELL's position is a very simple and distinct one. He has been perfectly logical and consistent throughout. He holds that the line he took when he was Foreign Secretary was the only right line—that England is not liable for the acts of the Confederate privateers, and that she cannot submit a question affecting her honor and good faith to arbitration in any shape. It is not worth while to discuss this position now, because it has been abandoned by every Government in turn, Liberals and Conservatives have both negotiated for arbitration, and the present treaty was expressly approved by the House of Lords, and tacitly sanctioned by the House of Commons. Lord RUSSELL has never deviated from his position, but he stands alone in it. He has done with active political life, and belongs to history, and for some years past he has simply been engaged in vindicating his career as a historical personage. His speeches have nothing to do with current affairs—still less with the future. He is a ghost, revisiting the glimpses of the moon, and striving to make out that when in his life he always did the right thing. Like a little figure, he has grown more diminutive with years, but I never saw any one who conveyed the sense of personal importance as distinct from size so impressively as the old Whig Earl. He does not swell himself out, or strain on tiptoe, or strut or swagger—acts by which some small men make themselves still smaller. He is quite easy and natural in manner, and his dignity is of the most genuine kind. It is in fact true dignity, derived from a consciousness that he is not only the inspired guardian, but part and parcel of that mysterious entity, the British Constitution. It is a great thing to be even a comma or a dot over an "i" in Magna Charta. Lord RUSSELL believes in himself; he has pluck, integrity, resoluteness of purpose and high personal honor, and these go to the marking up of the dignity. A clever caricaturist has drawn him in a picture, which, I dare say, has reached New-York; all a boy *homunculus*, just visible, dangling his legs, which do not nearly touch the ground, from under a huge hat like an extinguisher. But this is not all the impression he produces. You feel his importance, and do not notice his personal pettiness. His Winter in Italy has strengthened his lungs, and he was in better voice on Tuesday than for some time, but still it was difficult to catch what he said. His speech was highly characteristic, not only in such small touches as "Mr." Burke—it is always with him "Mr." Fox—"Mr." Pitt, "Gen." WASHINGTON, according to the rule of old-fashioned civility—but in its narrow consistency and calm disregard of the course of events and contemporary exigencies. With all his precision on some points, nothing could be looser than his English, as, for example, his description of the English Commissioners—"parties not equal to the parties with whom they had to negotiate." It has been reported that Prince ARTHUR stood the dispatch to the American Government in regard to the Treaty of Washington entirely on his own authority, and that the Cabinet knew nothing about it. Yet Lord RUSSELL compelled Lord PALMERSTON to resign for having once done a similar thing, the only difference being that Lord PALMERSTON sent a friendly message to LOUIS NAPOLEON, while Lord RUSSELL sent a hostile one to President LINCOLN. Lord GRANVILLE told his fiercest colleagues very plainly that he ought to be thankful his message did not land the country in an awkward scrape; and he danced to this tune the way to conciliate a high-spirited people like the Americans. There can be little doubt that if Mr. LINCOLN had wished to rouse the passions of his countrymen he would have published the message. Lord GRANVILLE's justification of the combined discretion applies to both Governments concerned.

I am perfectly convinced that should this treaty miscarry, all to the contrary, we shall stand better before the whole world if we exhaust every means of coming to a favorable end of the misunderstanding which has unhappily arisen.

He also made a very good remark about "Alabama."

"He never," he said, could see any advantage in sitting quietly and, astride of home and using language which might involve the country in the calamities of war."

Lord CAIRNS, a Scotch of much the same formation, joined with the latter. Lord SELBORNE DE BEAUCLIFFE, "the stylish nephew of KINGLAKE, who used to make the Sublime Porte shake in its shoes, next proceeded to overpower the House in a system of which hardly a single syllable seems to be left.

COLLAPSE OF THE DEBATE.

After the Conservative Peers had spoken, the Lord Chancellor, who was to answer Lord Cairns, moved that the debate should be adjourned. It was then 12½ o'clock in the morning, and in the Commons debates are usually adjourned at midnight, but the Lords never like two hours of anything, and would rather sit till 3 or 4 than adjourn. On this occasion, however, fancy the Opposition's astonishment to have an adjournment proposed at such a wretched distance. But just to show their strength they divided on the question of adjourning, beat the Government, and then agreed to adjourn. On Thursday evening, the House was as crowded as on Tuesday, and there was all the fiercer excitement from the knowledge that the great debate. The Lord Chancellor had all his notes and papers ready, and his cranes—that oratorical consolation—in reserve. But first Lord DERBY interposed to read Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE's letter, which you have no doubt already seen. Next a few words from Lord GRANVILLE hushed the House to such a stillness that the proverbial pin might have been heard to drop, and he went on to read Gen. SCHENCK's letter. As soon as he had finished there was a spontaneous burst of observation, and it was evident that the letter had produced a complete revolution of feeling among the opposition, and that they were now anxious to get rid of the motion. Lord RUSSELL, however, had not yet arrived, and in his absence their lordships were at a loss what to do. In this emergency, either perplexity the Earl was seen to be entering the House, Lord GRANVILLE gave him Gen. SCHENCK's letter to read, and Lord CAIRNS, sitting down beside him, commented on it. Lord RUSSELL, with characteristic impetuosity, instantly accepted the letter as a settlement of all doubts, and at once moved the withdrawal of his motion, and in principle, that the Foreign Secretary had no reminded him that, though the meaning of the article was now clear, its acceptance in its amended form was not yet certain. F. H. J.

FIRES.

Paper Establishment in Toledo—Loss $70,000.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 21.—A fire broke out this morning in the wool, stationery, and wall-paper establishment of H. S. STANTON. The building was damaged to the extent of $1,000. The loss on stock is $70,000, which is covered by insurance in the following companies: Home, of New-York, $5,000; Lorillard Company, $5,000; American, of Philadelphia, $5,000; Franklin, of Philadelphia, $5,000; National, of Boston, $5,000; Liverpool and London and Globe, $5,000, and Phœnix, of Brooklyn, $5,000.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, June 21—1 A. M.—The barometer is highest northwest of the Ohio Valley, where clear and partially cloudy weather and light to fresh winds are now prevailing. Areas of rain have prevailed over the Lake districts and Gulf States, and are now followed by clear and partially cloudy weather, and light to fresh easterly to northerly winds; light to fresh variable winds and clear and partly cloudy weather over the Middle and New England States.

PROBABILITIES.

Clear and partially cloudy weather for Saturday from Tennessee to Lake Erie and the upper lakes, with light to fresh winds, and for the New-England States with light to fresh westerly to northerly winds; partly cloudy weather for the South Atlantic and Gulf States, with light to fresh easterly to northerly winds, and possibly areas of rain along the coast.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The wheat crop in Maryland is reported to be bad, being generally injured by the drouth.

The Legislative Assembly of the District of Columbia, adjourned *sine die* yesterday afternoon.

A vessel has just sailed from Charleston, S. C., with 397,426 feet of pitch-pine for Quebec, to be used in ship-building.

MARGUERITE DIXELARD, who was sentenced to death for the murder of her mistress, in London, has been reprieved.

The Toledo *Blade* kindly informs its readers that "the mystic monogram 4-11-44 is simply the figurative size of a lottery policy-shop."

The Gold mail steamer, from Victoria, for St. Johns, N. F., was lost near St. Peters on Thursday. The mails and passengers were saved.

Gen. SHERMAN has arrived at Zurich, and is expected at Geneva on Sunday. Miss NELLIE GRANT and party are expected there at the same time.

Secretary FISH will leave Washington tomorrow night for New-York, and thence to Boston, to attend, in that city, next week, the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund.

The Island Stove Works of Wheeling, West Virginia, were burned last night. Total loss about $36,000, of which $26,000 was in valuable patterns. The fire originated by sparks from the furnace.

An old inmate of the Schenectady County Poor-house was bitten by an insane man on the hand, and shortly afterward died, and the man compelled to suffer amputation in consequence. The effects was very like that produced by poison.

Mayor GASTON, of Boston, has vetoed the order passed by the City Council for opening the Public Library on Sundays. The Mayor, advised by the City Solicitor, thinks the carrying out of the order would conflict with State enactments.

It is rumored that President Asa D. SMITH, of Dartmouth College, contemplates resigning on account of impaired health, and Senator PATTERSON, who was a member of the College faculty when elected to Congress, is suggested as his successor.

The Baltimore Alumni Association of Princeton College held their annual meeting and dinner on Thursday evening, President MCCOSH being among the invited guests. The annual meeting are hereafter to be held on the first Wednesday in February.

A glass bottle, tightly corked and sealed, was recently picked up on the western shore of Rabbit Island, and found to contain a piece of paper, on which was written: "Struck an iceberg at 12 M. today. Ship sinking fast. No hope. JOHN HANDERVILLE. Ship *Alice*, Liverpool, April 7, 1872."

A petition, signed by the Buffalo Board of Trade, leading citizens connected with the commercial and canal interests, the Buffalo city officials, &c., was forwarded to the Governor yesterday, requesting that Hon. ISRAEL T. HATCH, the well-known champion of the free canal policy, be appointed one of the Commission to prepare amendments to the State Constitution.

Speaking of wheat prospects, the Richmond *Whig* says that in Virginia, in the richest moist bottoms of the Tide Water District, the crop is good. In the district between Tide and the mountains, the area in wheat was smaller than ever before, and the yield will not reach half an average, being seriously damaged by dry weather. The same complaint comes from the valley. From South-western Virginia, the reports are better, and represent a fair yield.

In the Connecticut Senate, Thursday morning, the Insurance Committee reported that the fees for insurance companies, the Charter Oak and Phœnix, had omitted items in their returns of assets to the State in the years 1867, 1868, 1869 and 1870, to the amount of $6,266,000, which were found in their returns to New-York; besides a difference of $1,600,000 between the returned cost of certain investments in accordance with the methods of the Companies.

Albany Matters.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 21.—JACOB ZIB, who was shot as a beer-bar garcon on Wednesday night, died today. MCGRATH, who is supposed to have shot him, cannot be found. It is stated that about 100 of the West Albany car-shop strikers have resumed work under the ten-hour system. About 1,000 men still remain out. A large force of workmen have been brought down from Schenectady, and it is said all the force that is necessary is at work at West Albany. The thermometer stood at 90 in the shade today, and those who can afford it dress accordingly.

POLITICAL.

The Louisiana Republican Conventions at Baton Rouge.

Democratic Conclave in Nebraska, Arkansas and Alabama—The Cordial Generally Not Harmonious—Other Current Interests.

LOUISIANA.

Congressional Nominations—Efforts to Harmonize the Conventions—Platforms.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BATON ROUGE, La., June 21.—Hon. P. B. DARRELL was renominated this morning unanimously for Congress in the Third District Convention.

The regular Convention, after much flutuering, appointed a Conference Committee to meet PINCHBACK's Committee, with instructions not to negotiate until PINCHBACK's Convention repudiates WARMOUTH and GREELEY, and indorses GRANT and adopts a strong and popular platform, favoring national education, a levee system, harmony in the State party, securing Africanization, supporting reform and retrenchment the Philadelphia platform. PACKARD and others made popular speeches, and at every mention of GRANT's name were wildly applauded. The contest between aspirants grows warm. Brass bands and decorated head-quarters are plentiful. The Convention adjourned till 7 P. M. The Pinchback Convention made speeches and adjourned to 7 to await the Conference report. Judge DIBBLE and PINCHBACK spoke strongly for GRANT, while others hesitated. It is rumored that the Pinchback Convention will support LOWELL if the regulars nominate him.

Conference committees met this afternoon between the Conference Committees. The regular Committee declined to meet the Pinchback Committee until the latter Convention repudiates GREELEY and WARMOUTH.

At the evening sessions the regular Convention approved the nomination of its Committee—the Pinchback Convention passed resolutions denouncing the demand of the regular Convention and asking more liberal terms. This the regulars unanimously refused, at 10 o'clock, which puts an end to all compromise.

The Pinchback Convention received this morning a dispatch from its Committee announcing that the Conference Committee had come to an agreement with the Regulars, and that the latter had withdrawn all objectionable planks, and that the Pinchback Convention will now adjourn sine die.

NEBRASKA.

Democratic State Convention—The Stage Sure for Grant and Wilson—Opening of the Campaign.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 20.—The Nebraska Democratic State Convention assembled in this city today for the purpose of selecting delegates to the National Convention at Baltimore. The Convention was called to order by E. A. ALLEN, Chairman of the State Central Committee. After the business preliminary to permanent organization, Hon. S. H. CALHOUN, of Otoe County, was elected permanent President; Messrs. BARNUM, of Platte; SCOGGIN, of Lancaster; CLARK, of Washington; URL, of Richardson; BEAN, of Cummings; HERMANN, of Douglass, and HINDMAN, of Lincoln, Vice-Presidents, and U. S. MAY, of Dodge, and G. B. SCOFIELD, of Otoe, Secretaries. A Committee on Resolutions was appointed, and the Convention adjourned until 7 A. M. There was not a full quota of delegates, and little, very little, enthusiasm. Numerous Liberal Greeley rumors were in attendance, who were keeping an eye single to the interests of the big bill. Conspicuous among the Liberal workers and liberal lookers-on were BUTLER, the impeached Governor and probable candidate for re-election this Fall, on the "Liberal" "Independent" ticket; Dr. F. RIKERS, the deposed Revenue Assessor, and other disappointed and played-out politicians. Dr. MILLER, of the Omaha *Herald*, whose political death was announced years ago, and J. SHERLING MORTON, a retired office-seeker, were the principal Democratic directors for GREELEY, and were busily engaged in calling up the rural obstinates to support such men as will indorse the high protectionists at Baltimore. Squads of the "unterrified," who are doubtful of the situation and reluctant to worship at the shrine of their life-long enemy, were canvassing about the Capitol building in a state of mental indecision.

Upon the reassembling of the Convention, Hon. J. C. FOX submitted a report from the Committee on Resolutions, indorsing the Cincinnati platform and nominees. The resolutions were received with feeble applause. A great deal of parliamentary bungling about proceeding to the election of delegates ensued, which was finally brought to an end by a recess of five minutes. To fill in, Col. PRITCHETT, in the corner of the hall, got up a little speech for HORACE, and it created some noise and gratified the ambition of an ex-office-holder.

The delegates elected were Dr. Geo. L. MILLER, of Omaha; J. C. CRAWFORD, of Elkhorn Valley; W. A. COLEMAN, of Lincoln; Dr. BLACK, of Plattsmouth; Judge THOMAS, of Brownville, and W. E. PRITCHETT, of Hall County.

The majority of the Democrats in Nebraska will doubtless vote for HORACE GREELEY if Baltimore comes to time, but the Republicans are not divided, and have the prestige of victory and a clear majority of over 4,000. There's no doubt as to the result. Nebraska is as certain as fate for GRANT and WILSON, and the proud-hearted Pennsylvanians will accompany in returning.

To-morrow night a tremendous Grant meeting will be held in this city, and Saturday night a still greater one in Omaha.

Senator TIPTON, whose we call in this State "Grandmother Tip," has returned home, and will commence the campaign by throwing in his cause HITCHCOCK, however, will outstrip dozens of "Tips" in effective campaign working.

ARKANSAS.

Failure of the Democracy to Nominate a Candidate for Governor—Reference to Baltimore Instructs the Convention.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 21.—The Democratic State Convention adjourned *sine die* at 1 o'clock this morning, making no nomination. An effort was made for two days to get the Convention to indorse the Greeley candidate for Governor, but this could not be effected, and the members of the party are left to select such candidates as to them may seem best. The delegates to the Baltimore Convention were instructed to support GREELEY. The Convention was thoroughly anti-Grant, its members think that BROOKS cannot be elected, and the Democracy cannot be brought to his support. BROOKS made a speech to a few of the delegates this morning, but his remarks were listened to with coldness, and created no enthusiasm among those who declined his indorsement by the Convention.

ALABAMA.

Appearance of the Democratic State Convention—Delegates to Baltimore Uninstructed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 21.—The Democratic State Convention, which assembled here on the 19th inst., nominated a straight Democratic ticket, refusing action to the few Liberal Republicans who asked them. The Convention refused to place Liberal Republicans on any ticket, and refused to act with them in the State. Two of the latter today openly declared for GRANT. The Convention today passed resolutions indorsing GREELEY and BROWN, but would not instruct delegates to vote for them. The discussion on the question came near breaking up the Convention. A feeble denunciation of lawlessness ended the Convention's labors, and to-night is adjourned *sine die*.

HENRY WILSON IN NATICK.

Congratulatory Mass-Meeting—Enthusiasm of His Fellow-Townsmen—Speech of the Senator.

NATICK, Mass., June 21.—The citizens of this town held a grand congratulatory mass-meeting in the Public Hall, this evening, in honor of Senator WILSON, who addressed them for the first time since the Convention. After a short speech from the Chairman, NEWTON MORSE, Esq., he spoke briefly in acknowledgment of the warm and hearty support he had always received from his townsmen, and of his endeavors to deserve it. He continued as follows:

I believe that during our time much has been done to strengthen and build up our country that we love so well; that much has been done for freedom, for education, for development, for the lifting up of the masses of our countrymen, and God grant that whatever has been done so good may stand forever, and that the errors that have been committed may be rectified in the time to come. [Applause.] He concluded as follows: Thanking you for your support, for your kindness, for the many evidences of your affectionate regard, I will close by simply saying that whatever shall be the result to the country in the coming canvass, if defeat comes, I shall endeavor to bear it as I ought to do; if victory comes, I will simply say I shall strive in the future, as I have in the past, to serve my country with fidelity with clean hands and a pure heart, and to trust to the interests of my fellowmen, and always to side with the weakest and the poorest portion of my countrymen, who need sympathy.

Three hearty cheers were then given for Mr. WILSON, Dr. GEO. B. LORING and Gen. FAIRBANKS made excellent speeches. The meeting broke up with cheers for GRANT and WILSON.

POLITICAL NOTES.

There is a serious split in the Democratic Party of San Francisco. It is worse than any since that of 1860.

A Senator ALCORN, in a letter to a friend in Mississippi, takes strong ground in favor of the election of GRANT for a second term.

It is predicted that Senators THURMAN, CASSERLY and VICKERS will not support GREELEY even if he is nominated by the Baltimore Convention.

There is a dreadful rumor of an unpleasantness between the Schurz and Blair wings of the would-be happy family party in Missouri. This is not as it should be.

It is denied on behalf of Senator MORTON that he has interfered at all in the matter of the nomination of a candidate for Congressman-at-Large in Indiana.

The Ponghkeepsie *Eagle* says that the claim of the *Tribune* that State Senator PALMER supports GREELEY is false, "as most of the *Tribune's* political intelligence is."

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* reports that HORACE GREELEY recently sent $5 to the Methodist Church of Marietta, Ga., who are raising up funds to build a new church, and who solicited his aid.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* bewails the spirit of disorganization and bad faith which the opening steps of the Presidential campaign have disclosed among the Democrats and their Liberal allies.

On the eve of the Kentucky Democratic State Convention, a Lexington Democratic journal urged the election of GREELEY, and said: "*After* this unrelenting war upon Abolitionism, this undying devotion to the eternal principles of free trade."

The Democratic delegates from California to the Baltimore Convention include Ex-United States Senator WM. M. GWIN, Ex-Gov. DOWNEY, Judge J. H. HARDY and Senator EUGENE CASSERLY, all of whom, except Mr. CASSERLY, are known to be in favor of the Cincinnati ticket.

A current item is to the effect that when the new Legislature of Oregon meets, the State will be for the first time in four years, under full control of the Republicans. This is partly erroneous, as the Governor, elected two years ago, is a Democrat, and he has two years longer to serve.

The Democrats of Utah, at their Convention to elect delegates to Baltimore, asserted "the equality of all men before the law, and the duty of the Government in its dealings with the people to mete out equal and exact justice to all of whatsoever nativity, race, color or persuasion, religious or political."

The now venerable Ex-Gov. SHANNON, of Kansas, is a Greeley recruit, and the Chicago *Journal* suggests that the old man doubtless wants to pay a debt of gratitude he owes the New-York *Tribune* for the help it gave him in his campaign against TOM CORWIN long ago, when it held him up as a drunken border ruffian of the most infamous type.

S. PETTEBONE, of Niagara Falls, is one of the Republicans whom the *Tribune* has claimed by inference as indorsing GREELEY. To him the Niagara Falls *Gazette* thus alludes: "We have the best authority for saying that Mr. PETTEBONE will not desert his party, but will support GRANT and WILSON. It is mere desperation for the Greeley men to thus use the names of honored Republicans."

With that wonderful disregard of consistency which has marked the management of the "Liberal Republicans" throughout, we are receiving, from the "managers" in charge of the heaviest kind from the office of the *Golden Age* and elsewhere, under the frank of a Democratic Congressman. In the words of the Greeley *organ*: "Are the people to be compelled to pay for the transmission of such documents through the mails if they now refuse their wrath and rebuke the outrage at the polls?"

TURF CELEBRITIES.

Longfellow and Harry Bassett—The Rivalry of Harper and McDaniel.

The first summer meeting of the Monmouth Park Association at Long Branch will begin on Saturday next, June 29. It is not the mere fact that the races are coming that is arousing the enthusiasm which is so observable, but the consummation of the long desired object of bringing into competition the two greatest horses that have been seen on the turf for years.

The rumors current about the city for the past few days, regarding the lameness of *Longfellow*, are without the slightest foundation, in fact, and are evidently made up for the purpose of getting longer odds against him. With the view of ascertaining the condition of *Longfellow* and *Bassett*, the writer made a visit to Monmouth Park, on Tuesday last, and satisfied himself that all was well, and that both Mr. HARPER and Col. MCDANIEL were confident of carrying off the Monmouth cup. Neither of them passes a night away from the company of his horses. Uncle JOHN, (as Mr. HARPER is familiarly called,) although in the evening of life, is full of enthusiasm over his horses, and his ruling ambition now is to beat his gray-haired rival, Col. MCDANIEL. It is one of the idiosyncrasies of human nature to worship mammon, and Uncle JOHN is one of the god's most devoted followers. Yet this old man, with all his love of gold, refused a handsome fortune for his horse. "Keep your money!" said he, "and I will keep my horse!" On Tuesday, Uncle JOHN was sitting under a large tree; a short distance to his right, *Longfellow* stood in the stall, with his long, shapely neck reaching out over the bars that confined him to close quarters—showing to advantage his deep-chest, broad barrel and powerful arms. Uncle JOHN brightened up as we left his pet, and to our question he replied that *Longfellow* was taking all his work well, and would run from "end to end." He felt very sore over the defeat of *Lothian* in the mile-heat race at Jerome Park by *Tubman*. "Joe," said Uncle JOHN, "I had the old man beaten, (alluding to McDANIEL,) but for the breaking of that startup that never mind, I'll have him here." We then left him, expressing the hope that he would capture the navy Colonel, which remark he seemed to take as a beam of comfort."

A few steps brought us to Col. MCDANIEL's quarters. Although time has silvered the Colonel's hair, he will not confess to the infirmities of age, and he expresses himself as frisky as a three-year-old colt. The success of the majority of the last two years has completely infatuated him. He attended the annual sale of yearlings at Alexander's Farm in 1866. With the perception for which he is noted, he selected a colt by *Lexington*, out of *Canary Bird*, by imp. *Albion*, a mare that was unsuccessful on the turf. He gave $115 for the colt, and named him *Harry Bassett*, and since his first appearance as a two-year-old at Saratoga, he has succumbed but once to his adversaries, and then when out of condition. As *Bassett* ran at the late meeting at Jerome Park, it is unnecessary to say that he is in fine fettle, and there will be work for the Colonel gives him. The speculation on the contest is very heavy, and *Bassett* has strictly the call at $100 to $60—figures which show that the partisans of *Longfellow* have the greatest confidence in his ability to command the lead on the 2d of July.

HARVARD COLLEGE.

Festivities of Class Day—A Brilliant Gathering and a Bright Day.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 21.—Class Day at Harvard was celebrated today, and the sky being cloudless there was nothing whatever to interfere with its perfect enjoyment. Brilliant crowds attended the ceremonies and festivities—crowds of wonderfully pretty girls as well as crowds of prominent people.

During the afternoon there was music on the green and dancing at Massachusetts Hall, while spreads, elegant and gorgeous several of them, were the attractions in many of the rooms. Later, toward dusk, the class reassembled in front of Holworthy Hall, marched through the yard, cheered the buildings, and went through the old familiar motions of planting the Class Ivy and the boisterous play about the tree, closing up with the singing of the Class song. This was by GEORGE F. BARRITT.

In the evening the President of the College gave a reception at his house, on the grounds, which was attended by the Class and the majority of the literary gentlemen of prominence who so abound in this neighborhood. At the same time the College grounds were illuminated, the Glee Club sang, and College men with maidens fair wandered tenderly in and out of the shadows.

A WOMAN'S REVENGE.

The Divorced Wife of Mr. A. M. Holbrook, of New-Orleans, Attempts to Murder "Pearl Rivers," His Young Bride—The Foiled Woman Wreaks Her Rage on the Furniture.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, June 18.

About 1½ or 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a painful sensation was created throughout the city by the report that Mrs. A. M. HOLBROOK, the newly-married wife of the late proprietor and editor of the *Picayune*, had been attacked at her residence, an hour or so before, by Mr. HOLBROOK's divorced wife, and had been shot. The facts of the case are simply these:

Mr. HOLBROOK was divorced from his first wife, Mrs. JENNIE BRONSON, last year, after a marriage of about six years. It is not purposed here to enter into the history of this married life. Suffice it to say that Mr. HOLBROOK applied for the divorce; that Mrs. JENNIE BRONSON made no defense; that the application was easily granted by the Court, and that the divorced wife at once left for New-York, where she has since resided. Mr. HOLBROOK was married, for the second time, a month ago, to the well-known, accomplished and popular Southern poetess, Miss ELIZA J. POITEVENT, better known as "Pearl Rivers." Matters seemed to promise to persist in his determination to resign.

The delegates of the Left are meantime quiet spectators of the expected crisis in public affairs, but maintain an observant attitude.

It appears that the counter proposals of France to Germany, in the matter of the early payment of the indemnity, have not been what they were put, as has been reported, dispatched to Berlin yesterday morning; but nevertheless a favorable solution of the negotiations between the two Powers for the anticipation of payments, and the gradual relief of French soil from armed occupation, is expected on terms much the same as already stated.

SPAIN.

Separation of Church and State Contemplated by the Government.

MADRID, June 21.—It is reported that the Spanish Ministry have declared in favor of the separation of Church and State in Spain.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

What a Newspaper Reporter Says He Said as to Cincinnati and Baltimore.

GENEVA, June 21.—In an interview today with a *World* correspondent, Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS said: "I adhere to the principles laid before the Cincinnati Convention and would accept the Baltimore nomination if the platform is good and the offer spontaneous; but I will never be wire-pulled into place. I am deeply concerned for State rights in the future."

THE HENLEY REGATTA.

Explanation of the Position of Mr. Smith, of the Atalanta Club, in the Scull Race.

LONDON, June 21.—The following will explain the position of Mr. SMITH, of the Atalantas in the contest at Henley, for the Diamond Sculls. Mr. SMITH rowed in both the second and sixth heats on Thursday, winning the second but being defeated in the sixth, by which, as the loser of a heat he was disentitled to row in the final heat, which was rowed today, and was won by Mr. KELLY. There were five competitors in the contest for the sculls, and until the conclusion of the sixth heat the American seemed to have an excellent chance for victory.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

Explosion of a Boiler in the Ohio Penitentiary—A Large Number of Persons Injured, Several Fatally—Miraculous Escapes.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 21.—A boiler in the extensive shops of the Ohio Brush and Wire Works, located within the walls of the Ohio Penitentiary, exploded, this morning, just after the convicts had started to work, with a terrible noise and effect. The flying boiler tore out a large three-story building, in which it was placed, making it a mass of ruins, and tore out the side walls, and the roof off of HUFF's cooper-shop, and GEORGE GILL's stove-foundry not far off. Pieces of the boiler were thrown a great distance. At the time of the accident eighty-five men were in the brush-shop and were just going to work. The shock was terrific, and yet no person was killed outright. Several men were blown out of the windows and fell with the debris from the fourth story of the building. One man at work in the lower story of the boiler-house remained for thirty minutes between two heavy timbers. The fireman and the engineer in charge of the boiler were both buried under a pile of bricks and timbers, but were dug out alive, though considerably burned and bruised. Some of the escapes were almost miraculous. The scene of the explosion is desolate enough, great piles of brick, stone, timber and machinery are scattered here and there, while the manufactured articles and raw materials are scattered over the ground for a long distance. As soon as possible a large force was put to work, and the men who were buried under the ruins were all dug out, and with the other wounded were taken to the prison hospital, where scores of good nurses were on hand, and they are now all well cared for.

The engineer in charge of the boiler says he cannot account for the accident, as a second before the explosion occurred he had on but eighty-five pounds of steam.

One end of this same boiler exploded about a year ago, and it is said, it has leaked ever since.

The loss will be about $30,000.

The convicts injured by the Penitentiary boiler explosion today are all doing well tonight, except JOHNSON, MYERS and DEMPSEY, who are so badly injured internally it is thought they will die.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Hot Weather—An Insane Advocate of Woman Suffrage—Mining Shares.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—The weather here is the hottest ever experienced in San Francisco, and unusually hot weather prevails along the entire Pacific coast.

The steamer *Idaho*, which was aground near Victoria, has been got off, and it is possible that the *California*, which was sunk in the Gulf of Georgia, will be raised.

Dr. Z. RODGERS, recently from Chicago, appeared last night at the Woman's Suffrage Convention in this city, having cut half his face shaved, the beard and whiskers remaining upon the other half, and announced that he did it in recognition of the fact that man was half man and half woman. He was arrested and sent to the insane asylum today.

The following are today's quotations of mining stocks: Meadow Valley, 14¾; Kentuck, 9¾; Hale and Norcross, 61; Alpha, 40; Raymond and Ely, 138; Yellow Jacket, 126½; Crown Point, 16¼; Segregated Belc

GETTING A JURY.

Third Day's Proceedings in the Fisk Murder Case.

Three Additional Jurors Obtained, Making Seven in All—An Altercation Between the District-Attorney and the Prisoner's Counsel.

The trial of EDWARD S. STOKES for the murder of JAMES FISK, JR., was resumed yesterday morning before Judge INGRAHAM, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The prisoner was represented by his counsel, Messrs. MCKEON, DAILEY and TOWNSEND, and the prosecution was conducted by the District-Attorney, assisted by the private counsel, Messrs. BEACH and FULLERTON. Three additional jurors were impaneled during the day, making seven now already sworn in.

The first juror called was JOHN D. HAPLIN, who was challenged for principal cause. He testified he was acquainted with the facts connected with the killing of Mr. FISK, and had formed and expressed an opinion thereon. That opinion was formed on the question of the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, but would not affect his judgment. He had no bias or prejudice against the prisoner, and could render a just verdict according to the evidence adduced on the trial. Challenge for principal cause overruled, and witness was challenged for favor. In reply to Mr. MCKEON, he said he never had any connection with the Erie Railroad. The opinion he had formed was based upon newspaper reports, but he did not give them such credence as would require evidence to remove. The triers declared the challenge not true, and he was then challenged peremptorily by the defense.

LEOPOLD BIRNS had formed a very decided opinion as to the facts of the shooting of Mr. FISK, and that opinion would affect his judgment. If placed upon the jury he would be very much prejudiced, and could not return a proper verdict. He was excused.

JACOB WILLIAM SCHAD formed an opinion, which he still retained. He would try to render a verdict on the evidence if on the jury, but he was very doubtful if he could do so. He was told to stand aside.

ELBOTUS RAMSDALL had read the circumstances in regard to the shooting of Mr. FISK, and had formed and expressed an opinion upon it. He was in doubt if he could go on the jury with an unprejudiced mind, but he would give a fair judgment on the testimony elicited. In answer to the Court he said he was in doubt if his opinion would not prejudice his judgment, and the challenge for principal cause was held to be good.

ROBERT BUTTELL and EDWARD H. BERGEN were also excused for entertaining opinions of a prejudiced character that would influence their verdict.

Judge INGRAHAM said that a great deal of time was consumed in putting the same questions to the witnesses on the challenges for principal cause and favor.

Mr. MCKEON—We have got the matter down to a stereotyped form, and are compelled to ask the same questions to every witness. We have no other alternative.

Judge INGRAHAM—I don't find fault with your conducting the case in any manner you like.

Mr. MCKEON—It seems to me that the new law has jumbled things together pretty much.

Judge INGRAHAM—No, it does not; but it excludes the challenge for favor altogether. The proceedings were then continued.

EDMOND KOHN had formed an opinion in relation to the case which, owing to what took place since the killing had changed. That opinion was of such a nature as to prevent the possibility of his rendering a verdict on the evidence uninfluenced by his personal prejudice and bias. He was directed to stand aside.

James McGovern, Clarence H. Livingston, Adolph A. Frankfeld, John Samuel Ferguson and Alex. T. Stotes were excused for similar reasons. LEONARD F. REQUA, merchant, challenged for principal cause. He had formed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of Mr. STOKES, but upon what he read in the newspapers, he had no bias against the prisoner, and had no relation to him or to any one connected with the case. The District-Attorney asked: Could you form a proper judgment on the evidence produced on the trial uninfluenced by whatever opinion or impression you may have previously conceived? A.—I think I could in this case. [Laughter.] He was promptly excused.

JULIUS SCHULTZ was a man naturally inclined to violent prejudices, and he did not think he could render a just verdict on the evidence when he knew anything about the case. [Laughter.]

THEODORE WEHLE and JOHN B. GARDINER had read the newspaper reports of this case, and had received strong prejudices from so doing. If they were sworn in as jurors, they could not remove their prejudices, and would necessarily, to some extent, be guided or influenced by them. Mr. GARDINER had seen FISK immediately after he was shot, and had entertained strong impressions from that fact also. They were both excused.

PETER JOHNSTON had made up his mind in regard to the case, and no evidence could remove it. He was rejected.

CHARLES H. SMITH was challenged for the principal cause. He testified he was a clerk and notary employed in the general office of the Erie Railroad, in the Grand Opera-House. [A laugh.] He was set aside.

PETER FRENEY had formed and retained a very strong impression on the case, which no evidence would remove. He was rejected, as was also MOSES E. ROSENBLOTT for the same reason.

FRANCIS BENJAMIN ATWOOD was challenged for principal cause. He had read the newspaper reports and has become impressed in consequence. He had that opinion still, and it would require certain kinds of evidence to remove it. ROBERT L. WHITE was excused on the ground of ill-health. WALTER E. DARRON had an opinion on the case which it would require a great deal of evidence to remove. He was rejected. RUSSELL E. REYNOLDS was excused for a like reason.

FIFTH JUROR.

BYRON STONE, book-keeper in the firm of BOSWORTH, WHITE & CO., No. 571 Broadway, was challenged for principal cause. He had read the newspaper accounts of the shooting of Mr. FISK, and had formed no definite opinion on the case. Whatever impression, if any, he had could be easily discarded with the aid of evidence. The challenge for the principal cause was withdrawn, and he was challenged for favor. In reply to Mr. DAILEY he said he had no acquaintance with the prisoner. FISK, GOULD, TWEED, nor any one connected with the Grand Opera-house; he never had any dealings with the Narragansett Steam-ship Company, and knew no one connected with this case; he had no conscientious objection to the infliction of capital punishment where the evidence justified such a verdict; he had no desire to get on the jury, as it would injure his business prospects. The triers declared the challenge untrue, and they considered the juryman eligible. He was accepted and sworn in on the jury.

HENRY FRANCIS MASON was rejected for having formed an opinion. FREDERICK S. HASBROOK had made up his mind, and nothing could change it. He was rejected, as was also WM. FROUNFELT, for the same reason. LAZARUS ADLER was rejected for the same reason.

JACOB AUGUST was challenged for principal cause. He testified he had formed an opinion in the case which it would require a good deal of evidence to remove.

A SLIGHT BREEZE.

District-Attorney GARVIN—Do you mean to say, Sir, you would render a verdict on the statements of newspapers?

Mr. MCKEON (warmly)—Does the District-Attorney want a man on the jury who says he has formed an opinion that the evidence will not remove? If so, the sooner we know it the better.

District-Attorney GARVIN—This is the first time I ever heard a counsel decide a point of this nature. I remember the case of CANCINI, where Mr. MCKEON was employed as private counsel—

Mr. MCKEON, (snarily)—That is not true Sir. I was the public prosecutor; I never yet received blood-money, and when the District-Attorney makes such a statement he must have better authority for it.

Justice INGRAHAM—This exhibition of feeling is altogether improper and unnecessary, and must be discontinued. You were wrong in giving expression to such language, and the District-Attorney was also wrong in making a personal attack upon you.

Mr. MCKEON—I am ready for such personal attacks.

Judge INGRAHAM—This had better be stopped, gentlemen. The witness is excused.

SIXTH JUROR.

THEODORE FLAMME, commission merchant, No. 23 University-place, was challenged for principal cause. He had formed no opinion in regard to the merits of this case from the newspaper reports, but always waited evidence before he arrived at a conclusion in such a case as this. The challenge for cause was withdrawn, and the witness challenged for favor. He had no acquaintance with FISK, TWEED, GOULD, or the MOSES family, and had no relations with them of any kind. He had no prejudices against the prisoner, and would render a verdict solely on the evidence. He was declared eligible by the triers, was accepted on both sides, and was duly impaneled on the jury.

JOHN BRANIQUE had no opinion in regard to this case, but had an impression that if the prisoner was guilty he ought to be punished. He had an objection against that class of men-stock operators generally, and any one, who he did not think earned an honest livelihood. [Laughter.] He was excused. Benjamin Lewis, Matthew F. Cable, Cooper Van Gieson, Stephen B. Mason and Solomon Abrahams were rejected for having entertained opinions which would influence their verdict.

DAVID ROSENBAUM had read the accounts of the shooting of Col. FISK, and felt sorry for the event; he had still an impression in his mind in regard to the case; it would require evidence for him to decide the case, but not to change any opinion he now entertained; had no bias for or against the prisoner.

The challenge as to the favor was denied by the triers, and he was challenged peremptorily by the defense.

GEORGE BOWLAND had an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, but thought he could render an impartial verdict. His previous opinion would not influence his conduct as a juror. Had no acquaintance with anyone supposed to be connected with this case. The challenge to favor was sustained by the triers.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS had a fixed opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, and was excused. JACOB W. REICHTLANDER had not formed any opinion on the subject, and the challenge to favor was excluded by the triers. He was accepted by the defence, but challenged peremptorily by the prosecution. JAMES ADAIR, HERMAN GREENBAUM and HENRY H. NICHOLS were excused for the same.

SEVENTH JUROR.

JOHN EDWARD T. BOND, clerk, No. 261 Broadway, was challenged for principal cause. He had read the newspaper accounts of the killing and had conversed on the subject; had formed no definite opinion on the case which could in the least influence his judgment; had no acquaintance with any of the parties interested in this prosecution or in the defense. Had no business relations with the Grand Opera House, and had no motive to being anxious to go upon the jury. The challenge for principal cause was withdrawn, and the triers denied the challenge to favor. The witness was accepted on both sides and impaneled on the jury. SOLOMON ERNST and GEORGE HENRY BARTHOLOMEW were excused. ANTHONY T. GALLAGHER, a school teacher, residing in the Seventh Ward, had no opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner; knew WM. M. TWEED for twenty-five or thirty years, and was on terms of intimacy with him; they were both Democrats in the Seventh Ward; never received any appointment through his instrumentality, and was under no personal obligations to him. The challenge to favor was overruled, and the prisoner was peremptorily challenged by the defense.

JOHN HENRY MCGAVEN, JAMES T. TRIMBLE, Herman Ahrenstobf, Judith Swift, Gustavus Rosenthal, Maximilian Weiner and William Redwood Wright, were excused because they had opinions and prejudices with relation to the case. HENRY CHASE ALGER was excused for having an opinion, and MORTZ HERZBERGER had made a wager on the result of the trial, which disqualified him.

The Court then adjourned. The same arrangement which was made in reference to the jurors the first day of the trial was directed to be continued.

The Greeley-Brown Ticket—Opinions of the Leading Irish Catholics.

From the New-York Tablet.

The meeting of the so-called Liberal Republican Convention at Cincinnati on the 1st inst., and the nomination of HORACE GREELEY, editor of the New-York *Tribune*, for President of the United States, and B. GRATZ BROWN for Vice-President, in an event which may possibly have considerable bearing on the future action of political parties. The most notable thing about it, however, is, that a Convention composed in great part of revenue reformers and free traders should nominate for the Presidency the most ultra and fanatical protectionist in the country. It strikes us that there is anything but an adherence to principle in this, either on the part of the candidate or on that of the Convention; perhaps, on the part of both.

Mr. GREELEY is undoubtedly a man of considerable ability in his way, and of much notoriety as a journalist and a politician. He has some correct views of some questions, and some adroitness in defending them; but we can hardly conceive a man less fitted for the high office to which he is nominated. He has neither the manners nor the education, neither the solidity of character nor the breadth of mind demanded of the Chief Magistrate of a great people. He lacks sound judgment, is full of crotchets, and owes all his popularity or notoriety to his eccentricities. The principles he has always defended in his journal are those of the European Revolutionists, virtually those of the infamous Internationals and Communists. He may, for aught we know, believe himself honest, but he has a very crooked mind, and never sees things as they are. He has the "crookedest mind," said the late DAVID HENSHAW to the writer, "of any man I ever saw. Why, his mind is the very quintessence of ram's horn." We once heard him give a lecture before a literary society, against Utilitarianism and Materialism, in which he urged special attention to physical education as the remedy against them; on the principle, we suppose, that the hair of the same dog that killed will cure." His principle is take care of capital, and capital will take care of labor.

We have read his journal more or less ever since it was founded in 1841, but we have never found in it the least indication that its author is a statesman, or even a reliable politician. He is rash, vindictive, and selfish; he withdrew from the firm of WEED, SEWARD & CO., because his partners did not favor his craving for office, and defeated the nomination of SEWARD for President at the Chicago Convention in 1860, out of revenge; for Mr. SEWARD was really the representative man of the Republican Party. We may, also, well believe that his principal grievance with President GRANT is that he has not received the consideration to which he regards himself as entitled.

Mr. GREELEY has shown alike his want of statesmanship and of principle in his readiness to seize upon every popular excitement, every radical movement, every popular insurrection, or projected reform at home and abroad, as a means of securing popularity for himself or of his party. In a word he is a professed philanthropist, and philanthropy has been well defined, "the love of all men in general, and the hatred of every man in particular," unless, perchance, he has a black skin or a black character. All your philanthropic movements of the day trample down more good by the way than could possibly be gained by any success in their schemes. Few men have exerted a more disastrous political and moral influence on the country during the last thirty years than this same HORACE GREELEY, and nothing could more seriously disgrace the American people than to elevate him to the Chief Magistracy of the nation.

We are no admirers of Gen. GRANT, either as a military man or as a statesman, and we dislike his party, but Mr. GREELEY is far inferior to him, and represents the worst elements of the Republican Party. He represents the worse elements of the old Whig Party, and of modern Radicalism. The only points in which we agree with him, is his advocacy of a speedy return to specie payment, and the removal of all political disabilities imposed on the people of the States that seceded. He affects great fondness for the Irish and other naturalized citizens, but only for the purpose of winning their votes for himself and his party. We know that Horace GREELEY too well to believe in him, and we should now prefer to see Gen. GRANT re-elected to seeing him elevated to any office above that of pathmaster.

Yet Mr. GREELEY has a considerable following, is generally believed to be honest, (probably because he makes such loud professions of honesty,) and, if he runs, he may draw off a considerable number of votes from Gen. GRANT, especially considering the mass the Administration has got into with England on the *Alabama* claims, and the probable defeat of the Washington Treaty. But we see not how the Democratic Party can, under any means to them, think of giving up its name, and cease to exist as a distinct party, vote for the Greeley-Brown ticket. It it can vote for such a ticket, the sooner it ceases to exist the better for the country. The only thing for the Democrats to do, it seems to us, is to call a convention of their own, rally on a platform of principles which expresses their real principles, around such life-long Democratic men as really represent them. They may fail in the coming election, but, if so, they will fail with honor, and gain strength by failure. The country should be redeemed, but redeemed it cannot be by the success even of a party that adopts or acquiesces in the worst measures of the party in power. Coalitions are sometimes powerful for mischief, but are rarely efficient for good, for they can be formed only by a compromise of principles.

We can see nothing the country or the Democratic party itself would gain by the success of the Greeley-Brown ticket. No, let the Democratic party bide its time, which, if it labors to purify and consolidate itself as a true constitutional and conservative party, will come much sooner than the most sanguine new expect.

Attempting to Pass Counterfeit Money.

GEORGE H. CROWELL was arrested yesterday, and brought before Commissioner SHIELDS, on a charge of attempting to pass a $20 counterfeit bill on JOHN DWYER, keeper of a restaurant at No. 490 Eighth-avenue. The prisoner claims to be a detector of counterfeit money, by what is known as the "Brunel" method. He said that he had been drinking heavily and walking about in the sun, and scarcely knew what he was about when he entered DWYER'S restaurant, that he called for a glass of ale and threw down the bill to see if DWYER would detect its character, intending, if he did not detect it, to inform him what it was, and endeavor to sell him his secret for detecting counterfeit money.

Officer ENGEL, of the Twentieth Precinct, who arrested the prisoner, stated that CROWELL denied having any other counterfeit money in his possession, but that when he was searched at the Police Station counterfeit fifty-cent and twenty-five-cent stamps were found on him. He was held for examination.

Riverside Park Commissioners.

At the session of the Riverside Park Commissioners yesterday, Mr. BARTLETT appeared, and argued on behalf of the Astor estate, claiming that the area of assessments ought to be changed to the land surrounding the proposed park. Arguments were also made by Mr. PERKINS, Mr. THOS. C. FIELDS, Mr. JOHN H. POWERS and others, all being in favor of the proposed improvements, but opposed to the awards and assessments.

GORDON GORDON.

Order of Arrest for $100,000 Against Him.

The Property Deposited in Court and the Order Vacated—Further Examination of Gordon—Who Suggested the Erie Suits?

The legal medley, which JAY GOULD on the one side and GORDON GORDON on the other have been stirring up for months past before different branches of the Courts, was again presented before Judge BRADY in the Supreme Court, yesterday. The examination of GORDON GORDON, at the instance of GOULD, in the cross-suit brought by the former against the latter, had been adjourned from Thursday until noon yesterday, so as to allow the Court an opportunity to dispose of the day calendar. At the appointed hour Mr. GORDON appeared in Court, accompanied by his counsel, Mr. JOHN GRAHAM, Ex-Judge PORTER, and Messrs. JOHN H. and ROBERT STRAHAN. GOULD was represented, as usual, by Messrs. FIELD, EROT and ROOT.

Mr. STRAHAN, addressing the Court, said there was now in the hands of the Sheriff an order of arrest against Mr. GORDON, based on an affidavit of GOULD that GORDON had converted certain stocks belonging to outside companies connected with Erie. Mr. STRAHAN, at the same time, read the letter of GOULD which accompanied the stocks, already published, and in which GOULD begs GORDON to accept the stocks, in consideration of feeling, in return, an interest in all that concerns the road, without having his pocket and his credulity tested at the same time. He (counsel) then, he said, held in his hand an order made by Judge BARNARD, of New-York, forthwith vacating the order of arrest, directing the Gould party to show cause why the execution of that order of arrest, requiring a bond of $100,000, should not be stayed until a motion can be heard and decided to vacate it.

Counsel for GOULD opposed the motion. They asked for delay, and, the examination proceed in the mean time.

Mr. GRAHAM opposed.

Judge BRADY said he would hear the motion, and suspend until counsel for GOULD had time to read the papers.

After some delay, Mr. FIELD argued against the motion, claiming that under the Code no motion to vacate an order of arrest could be made where there had been no arrest.

Ex-Judge PORTER and Mr. GRAHAM argued that this was not a motion to vacate the order of arrest, but to stay its execution, which right they had at common law irrespective of the provisions of the Code.

Mr. FIELD then stated that he found some new matter in the papers served on them, and asked time to prepare affidavits in return.

Mr. STRAHAN objected to this, alleging that whatever new matter was in the papers had been perfectly known to counsel on the other side.

After some further discussion Judge BRADY suggested to counsel that, inasmuch as Mr. STRAHAN admitted that he held possession of the securities in dispute, why not deposit them with the Clerk of the Court. He did not pretend to order that it should be done, but if it were done he (the examination of the order of arrest should be voluntarily stayed on the part of GOULD, and he did not know but under such circumstances he should deem it his duty to order a stay.

Mr. FIELD at once assented to the suggestion of the Court, saying if the securities were so deposited, they would rest, the execution of the order of arrest indefinitely.

Mr. STRAHAN, with equal promptness, assented to the proposition on behalf of GOULD, giving his assurance to the Court and opposing counsel that a portion of the securities he would deposit immediately, and the remainder by 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, if satisfactory on all sides, and in honor of this prompt untying of one of the hardest knots in this tangled web of litigation, the Court ordered a recess for half an hour.

The securities to be deposited with the Clerk amount to about $100,000.

After recess, and after another obstacle threatening to break the previous harmony had been removed by Judge BRADY, the examination of Mr. GORDON was then proceeded with, developing but little that is new or of public interest.

Among his testimony, outside that already published, he stated as follows: The day on which the stocks were taken from the safe in the fire-proof vault, Mr. GOULD was present. Mr. SEARS came in was in relation to the selection of new directors; the Earl's coronet, with the monogram under it, which he has worn on his notepaper, is nothing more than a crest, which both he and his family have always used.

Mr. FIELD asked the witness who his family was. This being objected to, Judge BRADY ruled it out, on the ground that the admission of Mr. GORDON was already on record that he was not Lord GORDON, was not the Duke of ABERDEEN, and was not a member of the British Parliament.

Continuing the testimony the witness said: His letters were generally addressed as Right Honorable Lord GORDON.

Here Mr. FIELD asked if the witness was entitled to the "Right Honorable," but the Court ruled it out, on the ground that the witness' admission was already on record covering the answer.

Mr. FIELD—It don't cover the "Right Honorable."

Judge BRADY—He admits he is not entitled to the Lord GORDON, and he cannot certainly be entitled to the Right Honorable Lord GORDON.

WITNESS—Col. STOKES, named in the affidavits as going to Gen. SICKLES, is a friend of mine; did co-operate with GOULD by furnishing a commission with MORRIS C. ALLEN and BRADMAN, and others; the combination was to carry sufficient stock to elect a new Board; GOULD was to remain as President if the new Board elected him; in company with GOULD they had enough stock to carry the election; GOULD'S part of the programme was to place his resignation in the hands of Gen. SICKLES, give up the property to the stockholders, stop litigation, let the bill at Albany pass, stop his bribing in opposition, which he had previously told me he intended to do, with your (Mr. FIELD'S) assistance.

Mr. FIELD—What were the aggressive litigations on which GOULD referred?

WITNESS—Litigations which he said he had been drawn into with your (FIELD'S) connivance.

FIELD—Did he give you the title of any of those suits he called aggressive?

WITNESS—He told me all of them were by your

FIELD—Stop. I ask that to be stricken out.

COURT—The answer must be merely in response to the title of the suit.

WITNESS—He told me the whole story in the presence of Mr. GREELEY, that you ——

(On objection of Mr. FIELD, the witness was here stopped again.)

WITNESS—New York told GOULD that I knew of the Sickles movement; never mentioned the names of HEATH & RAPHAEL; did not tell GOULD that I represented the English stockholders; at three o'clock of the very day of the robbery there was a meeting in his rooms, in good faith, of gentlemen interested in the movement; among those present were Mr. CLARK, Mr. ROBERTS and Mr. BENEDICT, of Wall-street; was at BELDEN'S house the day following the so-called robbery; was there once or twice; on those visits he blamed JAY GOULD, but found no fault with Mr. BELDEN; the balance of the stock, combined with the thirty millions of GOULD, necessary to carry the election, was to be provided by those in combination with me; could have controlled twenty millions of the stock at the time of the negotiation with GOULD; a portion of this stock was owned by his sister and her husband.

Nothing more of importance was elicited by the examination on either side, until the Court ordered it closed.

The argument on the other motions in the case were, by consent of counsel, adjourned to the first Tuesday in September; the order vacating the one hundred thousand dollar order of arrest was signed and entered; the proceedings were closed, and, to the satisfaction of all, the Court adjourned at 6 o'clock in the evening.

The Whisky Ring Indictments.

Every conceivable method has been resorted to by counsel representing the indicted whisky men, to have the indictments quashed, on various pleas. Many of these pleas have been disallowed by Judges BLATCHFORD and WOODRUFF, and others are under consideration by the Court. It is expected that the trials of the persons indicted will shortly commence, and the Grand Jury, now in session, are investigating other cases of a similar nature which have been laid before them.

The New Court-House.

This famous Ring palace, more wonderful in its day than Aladdin's lamp, needs rubbing up wofully. The halls and corridors are choked with the accumulated dirt and litter of weeks, the sweepings of the courts and offices. The water supply, dependent throughout the building upon pumping by steam-power, has been cut off by the discharge of the engineers and firemen, causing much inconvenience and an insufferable state of things in a building filled with City officials. How has this deplorable condition of affairs been brought about? The responsibility lies between the Court-house Commissioners, the Chamberlain and the Board of Supervisors. The Board of Supervisors have the power to appoint a janitor, but the ordinance HAGERTY, the present janitor, drafted and which BRADLEY remains in office under, does not determine by whom another party has been appointed. The Court-house Commissioners, Messrs. HORTON, COMAN and INGERSOLL, without expressing any adequate authority, have made the appointment of a large force of firemen, engineers and others, and who claim pay, it is understood, for all-round attendance.

Out of the conflicting authority and illegal action in the matter of appointments has arisen the present wretched condition of management in the new Court-house.

The Controller, in a communication several weeks ago called the attention of the Board of Supervisors to this whole subject, and urged that steps be taken immediately to remedy the difficulty existing, but up to this time nothing definite has been done in the matter.

TWEED'S WATER-METERS.

Application for a Mandamus to Compel Payment of $393,309.

WILLIAM M. TWEED when in office, under authority of an act of the Legislature authorizing improvements in the water supply, laying of new mains, &c., contracted with JOSEPH F. NAVARRO for the delivery of a number of water-meters at 90 cents each. Two thousand 4,000 meters were delivered to the City, and Mr. NAVARRO now makes application for a mandamus to compel the Controller to make payment for these meters, amounting to $393,309.

The application is opposed on behalf of the City on the ground that the authority under which the contract was made was contained in the four forty-second Instalment to be taken from the act, consequently was unconstitutional, and though the act appeared to give discretion to the Commissioners, yet they were bound to act under the forms prescribed by the charter, while in fact no bids were advertised for, the contract was not drawn, and approved by the Corporation Counsel, and no security exacted for proper performance.

Judge BARRETT, before whom the motion was made, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, gave the matter careful study until Friday, to hand in his points, and reserved his decision.

The Market Savings Bank.

Yesterday, much commotion was caused in front of the suspended Market Savings Bank by a large crowd of individuals, who were attracted thither by the following notice, posted on the bank door:

A meeting of the depositors will be called, in order to show them that the affairs of Ring is still at the bottom to cheat them out of their money, and all who desire to attend the meeting will leave their address at No. 308 Broadway, and a notice will be given in the papers of the meeting. No more assessments on the bank more than seventy-five per cent could be realized.

D. A. SHINNELL,
Secretary of Depositors' Meeting.
No. 308 Broadway, Room No. 6.

The attorney for the assignee came out and tore down the notice. The Secretary of the depositors' meeting objected, but the attorney said the depositors had no right there, that the assignee had full power over the premises, and that he would allow no notices to be posted there. The crowd then dispersed. It is understood that the depositors will hold a meeting in the course of a few days.

Filthy Condition of Certain Streets.

At the Board of Police yesterday a communication was received from a number of manufacturing firms and residents in West Twenty-fifth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, calling attention to the filthy condition of the street. A portion of the block is inhabited by a colony of negroes, who are indescribably filthy, and the garbage thrown by them into the street each day is sufficient to poison the air of the whole City. It was referred to the Superintendent of Police. Communications were received from the Board of Health in relation to the filthy condition of Sixteenth-street, between Avenues B and C; First-avenue, near Thirteenth-street; and Thirteenth-street, near First-avenue, the gutter on both sides of the streets and the street being obstructed by ashes, garbage, rubbish, sand and stones. The communications were referred to the Superintendent of Street-cleaning.

The Board of Health.

At an adjourned meeting of the Board of Health, yesterday, Commissioner MANIERE called the attention of the Board to the fact that they had received information from the Department of Docks that the Pilot Commissioners had refused to allow the contents of the slip at the foot of West Thirty-eighth-street, which had been ordered to be dredged by the Board of Health, to be emptied anywhere in the river. The matter was referred to the Sanitary Committee for examination and report.

Dr. MORRIS, City Sanitary Inspector, informed the Board that Messrs. GAMBLE & MCNEILL and TOMY & ROGERS still continued to work at their establishments in front of Fortieth-street, North River, notwithstanding the peremptory orders of the Board to the contrary, and they had stated that they continue to prosecute their business despite all opposition.

Commissioner BARE asked Dr. MORRIS if he had attempted to enforce the ordinance recently passed by the Board in relation to street-cars.

Dr. MORRIS replied that the ordinances had not become a law yet.

On motion of Mr. BARE, the City Sanitary Inspector was directed to report to the Board all cars run in violation of the Sanitary ordinances.

The Board thereupon adjourned.

City Meteorological Record.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday, as recorded by SCHULTZ & WARNER, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

	7 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Temperature.				
Degrees Fahrenheit	72	85	90	87
Stand of bar. in mch	30.13	30.13	..	30.06
Hygrometer at noon. 72.				

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—In Bankruptcy.—Involuntary cases.—226, In the matter of White et al., 2406, Gill et al. vs. Fallon; 2475, Pierson vs. Jones; 2504, Coon et al. vs. Farnham; 2505, Dana vs. The Mendota Mining Company; 2532, Allen vs. Brathaupt; 2533, Hunter et al. vs. Blumenthal et al.; 2534, The Burling-stone Cotton Mills Company vs. Pitney et al.; 2540, Cochran vs. Hearn et al.; 2551, Pulsel vs. Leon et al.; 2562, Healy vs. Kalb; 2544, Brower et al. vs. Yonkers and New-York Brewing Company; 2546, Richards vs. Folger; 2547, Bowmer et al. vs. Curnen; 2548, O'Donnell vs. Lyons; 2550, Bennett et al. vs. Goldstein; 2551, Frankow et al. vs. Goldstein; 2552, Calendar—82, in the matter of James E. Gilmore.

DECISIONS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Judgment affirmed with costs: Maitland vs. Whitbeck; Speckels vs. Bartley vs. Jones; Bank of the National Bank of Fallston Spa vs. The President, &c., of the Insurance Company of North America; Hincken vs. The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company; Lasky vs. Burrows; Tinney vs. The Mayor, &c., of Albany; Rhodes vs. The Mayor, &c., of Albany; Nolan vs. The Mayor, &c., of Albany; Chamberlain vs. The Mayor, &c., of Albany; Dalton vs. The Mayor, &c., of Albany; Flanigan vs. The Mayor, &c., of Albany; Hannan vs. The Mayor, &c., of Albany; Judge vs. The Mayor, &c., of Albany; Kean vs. The Mayor, &c., of Albany; Lysett vs. The Mayor, &c., of Albany; Morgan vs. The Mayor, &c., of Albany; McDonald vs. The Mayor, &c., of Albany; O'Harra vs. The Mayor, &c., of Albany; White vs. The Mayor, &c., of Albany; Walsh vs. The Mayor, &c., of Albany; Dixon vs. Johnson; Hoffman vs. The Hoboken Land Improvement Company; Rathbun vs. The Northern Central Railroad Co.

Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event—De Graw vs. Elmore; Sprague vs. N. Dwyer; Visser vs. The New-York, Alexandria, and Washington Steam-ship Co.; Niagara Elevating Co. vs. Molthrop; Phelps vs. Wilcox; Hunt vs. The New-York Central Railroad Co.; Heinsman vs. Heard.

Order granting new trial affirmed, and judgment absolute for defendant, with costs—Satterli vs. Burrill; Cook vs. Banker.

Order of General and Special Term reversed, and order granted giving to the appellant, Griffing, the surplus moneys to the extent of $16,000, with costs to the appellant, so far as the same can be paid from the said surplus moneys after satisfaction of his lien, and without costs to appellant or respondent as against each other—Shapeter vs. Reilly.

Appeal dismissed with costs—Campbell vs. Page; Cott vs. Stewart.

Motion denied with $10 costs, and remittitur returned to the Court below—Van Gaasbeek vs. Pasley.

Motion denied with $10 costs—Walker vs. American National Bank of New-York.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

The People, &c., Matthew Corrigan vs. The Young Men's Father Mathew United B. T. A. Society, &c.; motion denied.

Miller, Gaskey et al.; motion to vacate judgment and execution denied with $10 costs; motion for attachment granted, &c.

Wm. Parry vs. Geo. Thornton et al.; motion denied with $10 costs.

Ann Lowney vs. Michael Lowney; same motion denied.

Goldstein vs. Stevens et al.; the motion must be granted with costs.

In re David Lichtenstein; the writ must be made returnable at the General Term.

Baker et al. vs. Tallman; motion denied.

The People, &c., Ennis vs. A. H. Green, Controller, &c.; motion for mandamus denied. See memorandum.

Baker et al. vs. Hotchkiss; motion denied without costs.

In the matter of the application of W. Wolner &c.; see memorandum.

In the matter of John G. Tomlinson; motion granted.

Wise et al. vs. Morris et al.; motion denied, with $10 costs.

In the matter of the petition of Carl Oehler, &c.; writ dismissed.

The People ex rel. Brady vs. Department of Public Instruction, New-York; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Pedro Montells vs. Maria Montellis; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Foley, &c., vs. Easton et ald; satisfaction cause to be vacated and set aside.

In the matter of the petition of Margaret McIntosh for appointment of trustee, &c.; report of referee confirmed and order approved, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Thomas Ovington vs. The East Side Association; reference granted.

Henry I. Simon vs. Elkins W. Fuller et al.; order granted.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE—JUNE 21.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 Quicksilver	Pref.	100	North'n
200 Westinghouse	74½	100	do.
100	do.	74⅝	200	do.
100	do.	74⅝	200	do.
100	Lake Shore	95⅛	300	Rock Island
800	do.	95¾	100	do.
10000	N.Y.C.&H.con.	97½	2 0	do.
1500	Erie Railway	25½	500	Union Pacific
200	do.	67½	300	do.
100	do.	67⅝	300	do.
1200	do.	68¼	100	do.
800	do.	68⅝	100	do.
400	do.	68¾	100	do.
100	Pacific Mail	35¾	300	Ohio & Miss.
500	do.	35⅞	100	do.
1500	do.	36	400	do.
200	N. Y. C. & Hud.	97	100	C. C. & I. C.
500	Kansas & Texas, c.	43	200	do.
100	do.	43	100	do.
100	Boston, H. & Erie	5	100	do.

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$6,000	S. C. 6s, new, Jan. and July	89⅝	1100	Erie Railway
20000	do.	89¾	200	do.
10000	do.	89⅞	200	do.
40,000	do.	90	200	do.
10,000	do.	90⅛	200	do.
5,000	do.	90¼	200	do.
12,000	U. Pac. R. L. G.	87	200	do.
5,000	Un. Pac. Inc.	86½	200	Union Pac.
1,000	C. & R. W. Con.	97	200	do.
1,000	H. & St. Jos.	40	200	do.
2,000	E. H. & E. 1st.	40⅜	200	do.
17,000	do.	40⅝	200	do.
100	Canton Co.	50	500	do.
100	Quicksilver	25	200	C. & Quar.
100	Cons. of Md.	49	200	N. J. Cen.
100	W. U. Tel.	73⅛	100	Chic. & R. I.
200	Pac. M. S. S. Co.	69	300	do.
100	N. Y. C. & H. R.	97¾	100	B., H. & E.
100	do.	97⅞	100	do.
30000	N. Y. C. & H. C.	97¾	200	do.
100	L. S. & M. So.	93⅞	200	Han. & St. Jo.
200	C., C. & I. C.	94⅜	200	C., C. & I. C.
100	C. & R.	94⅝	200	do.
600	do.	94⅞	100	Mo., K. & T.

FRIDAY, June 21—P. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign trade at this port for the month of May have just been made up, and we present our usual summary for the month, and also for the first eleven months of the current Fiscal Year, 1871-72, from July 1, 1871, to May 31, 1872, in comparison with the figures of the corresponding period of the previous Fiscal Year.

The Import entries at New-York for May were as follows, compared with the corresponding month of the year 1871:

	May, 1872.	May, 1871.
Dutiable Goods, direct	$16,847,628	$11,644,178
Dutiable Goods, bonded	22,008,978	14,942,362
Free Goods	2,111,704	2,703,191
Total May entries	$40,968,310	$29,289,731

The amount of goods of the previous importations withdrawn from Bond during the month is $10,109,839, or $12,906,146 less than went into Bond; so that the value of Goods actually marketed for the month, including articles free of duty, is $29,680,073, upon which the Customs paid amount to $10,606,426, or, at the average Tariff, (including Free Goods,) of 36⅛ ₱ cent. The amount marketed in May, 1871, was $30,376,768, upon which the Customs were $11,490,140.

There was also entered during the month Foreign Specie of the value of $26,023, against $143,477 in May, 1871.

The comparative value of Foreign Goods entered at the Port of New-York, and of Foreign Goods actually marketed here, in the eleven months of the Fiscal Years 1871-72 and 1870-71, compare as follows:

	1871-72. July 1 to May 31.	1870-71. July 1 to May 31.
Total entries	$327,644,950	$310,460,884
Total marketed	$290,293,397	$276,054,259
Customs thereon	100,227,668	101,000,250
Average tariff	34 ₱ cent.	36.61 ₱ cent.

* Of which Free Goods in 1872, $27,000

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Friday, June 21, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since last I have been as follows:

Ashes, pkls	7	Hides, bales	3,000
Beef, bbls	1,000	Leather, sides	1,000
Beef, tcs	1,000	Lard, pkgs	1,000
Beef, hf-bbls	1,000	Lead, pigs	1,000
Beef, pkgs	1,000	Molasses, hhds	1,000
Butter, pkgs	1,000	Molasses, bbls	1,000
Bread, bbls	1,000	Molasses, pkgs	1,000
Bread, pkgs	1,000	Nails, kgs	1,000
Cheese, pkgs	1,000	Oil, bbls	1,000
Coal, tons	1,000	Oil, pkgs	1,000
Coffee, bags	1,000	Pork, bbls	1,000
Coffee, pkgs	1,000	Pork, pkgs	1,000
Cotton, bales	1,000	Rice, pkgs	1,000
Copper, bbls	1,000	Spirits Turp., bbls	1,000
Cheese, bbls	1,000	Starch, pkgs	1,000
Flour, bbls	1,000	Sugar, hhds	1,000
Flour, pkgs	1,000	Sugar, bbls	1,000
Meal, bags	1,000	Sugar, pkgs	1,000
Meal, bbls	1,000	Tobacco, hhds	1,000
Meal, pkgs	1,000	Tobacco, pkgs	1,000
Oats, bushels	1,000	Wool, bales	1,000
Oats, pkgs	1,000	Whiskey, bbls	1,000
Rice, pkgs	1,000	Whiskey, pkgs	1,000
Rosin, bbls	1,000	Wheat, bushels	1,000
Rosin, pkgs	1,000	Corn, bushels	1,000
Starch, pkgs	1,000	Oats, bushels	1,000
Tallow, pkgs	1,000	Malt, bushels	1,000
Tobacco, pkgs	1,000	Barley, bushels	1,000
Wool, bales	1,000	Peas, bushels	1,000
Whiskey, bbls	1,000	Beans, bushels	1,000
Whiskey, pkgs	1,000	Silver Ore, sacks	1,000
Wheat, bushels	1,000	Sundries, pkgs	1,000
Corn, bushels	1,000	Fish, mackerel, bbls	1,000
Oats, bushels	1,000	Fish, mackerel, pkgs	1,000
Malt, bushels	1,000	Fish, dry, pkgs	1,000
Barley, bushels	1,000	Fish, pickled, pkgs	1,000
Peas, bushels	1,000	Fish, smoked, pkgs	1,000
Beans, bushels	1,000	Fish, whale, bbls	1,000
Silver Ore, sacks	1,000	Fish, whale, pkgs	1,000
Sundries, pkgs	1,000	Fish, whale, bone	1,000
Dried Fruit, pkgs	1,000	Fish, whale, oil	1,000
Flour, bales	1,000	Fish, whale, sperm	1,000
Rosin

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1873 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY, *Speech on 6th January, 1871.*

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—ON THE JURY—Mr. John Brougham, Miss Effie Germon.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—ENOCH ARDEN—Mr. Edwin Adams, Miss Fateman. Matinée at 1½.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—AN ALARMING HAZARDOUS and A PRIMA DONNA OF A NIGHT. Matinée at 2½.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—SCHNEIDER—Mr. John Allen, Miss Alice Harrison. Matinée at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—THE GEORGIA MINSTRELS. Matinée at 2.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT AND SOIREE DANSANTE by the Liederkranz Society.

TERRACE GARDEN.—VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL GARDEN CONCERT.

The New-York Times.
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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,941 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 111 Fulton-st., junction of Fulton and Main, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

☞ *Throughout the Presidential canvass, we shall publish fuller reports of meetings and conventions in each State than any other New-York journal. Very full dispatches will be forwarded by telegraph, supplemented by careful letters. Our desire is to place before the public the latest and most trustworthy information, and we have made ample arrangements for that purpose.*

The *Express* of Thursday assailed Gen. GRANT in its usual generous manner for going to see the yacht race. This was represented as another gross breach of duty—military despotism, Custom-house Ring, &c., &c. It so happens that Gen. GRANT never went near the yacht race. Of course the *Express* retracted its assertions and apologized? People who suppose so understand very little about "independent journalism." By the bye, when Mr. JAMES BROOKS traveled over the world, was he drawing his pay as Member of Congress for any portion of the time, and if so, was that a breach of duty? And is there any truth in the story of the *Commercial* about those Pacific shares? As Mr. BROOKS is a "reformer," (Fenton patent,) it would be well to have these little points cleared up.

Col. ETHAN ALLEN has found out another secret crime of Gen. GRANT's. It is a little worse than anything we have yet heard, and we are afraid will have an important influence on the election. Mr. ALLEN's discovery is this—Gen. GRANT "insists on remaining on horseback *in the Executive parlor.*" It is difficult to suggest an excuse for this abominable conduct. That Gen. GRANT should be able to ride on horseback at all is a great offense—Uncle HORACE can't—but why he should insist upon going into his parlor, seated on an Arab steed, and perhaps even sleeping on horseback, instead of in bed, we cannot make out. Surely JAMES BROOKS and Mr. BOWLES will not let this frightful abuse pass unnoticed? It is just the sort of subject for them to investigate, and if they want any additional information they can get it from their friend and ally, FRANK LESLIE, the publisher, owner and editor of a filthy sheet called *Day's Doings*, much commended recently by GREELEY's organ.

Not all the gentlemen collected at Fifth-avenue on Thursday bowed the knee to FENTON. A portion reconvened yesterday, and declared their independence of that "Reformer" by nominating a third Presidential candidate, viz.: WM. S. GROESBECK, of Ohio. Mr. GROESBECK is a Democrat, an able and upright man, a pronounced free-trader, and well known. With him is associated, as candidate for Vice-President, Mr. FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED, of this City—a gentleman of high character, whose prominent connection with national politics is so recent that we abstain from the endeavor to account for his nomination. In the nominating meeting there were some strong men, representing respectable elements, especially OTTENDORFER, ROTHE and DAENZER—all German editors. Whatever may be the result of this movement, it has one advantage over the bargain and sale of Cincinnati, or the timid, time-serving "Conference" of Thursday,—it is sincere. Its importance lies in the fact that it presents to the Baltimore Convention a Democratic candidate, with some Republican backing, and not capable of repelling any Democratic votes. That this will prevent the nomination of GREELEY at Baltimore does not now seem probable, and, as far as the Republicans are concerned, is not desirable.

We submit a question in the rule of three to Mr. Postmaster JONES: If a letter mailed in the evening takes—as we know it does—until 12 o'clock meridian of the next day to get up to Twelfth-street, near Second-avenue, how long will it take five thousand GREELEY campaign documents—for instance, an article reprinted from Mr. THEODORE TILTON'S *Golden Age*—to be distributed throughout the City and the State? The formula is: As the Postmaster's duty is to the letter, so is his desire as to the documents. While the answer is worked out, we assure our readers that bets may be freely taken at seven to three on the superior rapidity of the "Reform" matter. And this is cheering. For the Post-office surely should not be deprived of the benefits of the great Reform movement; and what so sure way of reforming it as to pass the greatest possible quantity of Reform matter through it in the least possible time, at the least possible cost?

Dr. RUSSELL'S report on the vital statistics of the City during the past year, shows that there were sixty-five murders committed in New-York in that time, and 114 suicides. Of the murders, the most were committed by Irishmen, Frenchmen, and Italians; but the report tells us that the greater part of the suicides were by Germans. In this it is remarkable, first, how disinclined and unlikely the American, born and bred, is to take life, either any one's else or his own; and next, that the tendency to seek relief from suffering in violence, shows itself in the Celtic race against other people, but in the Teutonic upon the sufferer's own self. What a whimsically sad manifestation the latter fact is of the German tendency to turn the mind's eye always inward, to regard himself as the subject and object of all acts and all emotions which are brought to his consciousness. Does anything go hopelessly wrong? He sees in himself the cause as well as the effect; he is the wrong-doer as well as the sufferer. If he were only well out of the way all would be right; and so, like a Teutonic Brahma, he makes himself the slayer and the slain. Whereas the Hibernian, when he is in trouble, starts out on a private crusade, and wherever he sees a head he hits it as a way of relieving the turmoil that rage or whisky has excited in his own.

Commencement time has come, and with the beginning of harvest, it brings its crop of orations and of essays produced by the flower of the graduating classes. With the best will, nay, because of such will, to our colleges, we cannot but think that a change might advantageously be made in this feature of their annual festivities. Can there be a doubt that this fosters that tendency to much, and very empty, spouting, which invidious critics say is one of our national traits? It would be cruel to deprive callow orators and essayists, and still more the parent birds anxiously perched in neighboring pews, of the delight of delivering and hearing those productions, at once profound and brilliant, which are the timely fruit of the present season. But still, would there be much loss, or any real grievance, if young gentlemen in their teens, or just out of them, were made to feel that they were not quite equal to the public discussion of such themes as "Public Opinion," "The Progress of International Law," "Science and Religion," "The Work of the Nineteenth Century," and the like? On the contrary, would not there be some gain if such a modest doubt of their own powers were bred in them?

"Anybody to Beat Grant."

One of the ablest and most conscientious participants in the Fifth-avenue Conference, aptly sums up its proceedings in the following language: "It adjourned *sine die*." In a gathering of "representative men" whose action can be thus described, we may be pardoned for feeling but a languid interest. But there were one or two incidents of the absurd procedure which deserve passing notice. Chief among them was CARL SCHURZ'S speech. One who heard it declares that it left the Senator in the position of lending his name to the Tammany candidate, without promising any active support of him in the campaign. In other words, it was an awkward and sullen, but substantial, surrender to the men who "captured" the Cincinnati Convention.

What Senator SCHURZ does or refrains from doing in this particular case is not so important as some persons seem to imagine. He is already on record as having told the correspondent of the Frankfort (Germany) *Gazette* that "GREELEY would not and could get the German vote. The Germans *could not* be brought to support a man who had advocated so many things that were at variance with their convictions and their tendencies." Mr. SCHURZ'S importance grew entirely out of his supposed influence over the Germans. If, then, as he very justly says, the Germans cannot be influenced to vote for GREELEY, Mr. SCHURZ'S secession is not one of particular account, as far as GREELEY is concerned.

But as far as Mr. SCHURZ is concerned it is of more account, for it overthrows at a blow all the claim he previously had on popular confidence. For nearly seven weeks he had maintained a silence unbroken by any public utterance. Privately he must have expressed himself with some freedom. Mr. BOWLES declares that at Judge STALLO'S house, in Cincinnati, immediately after the Convention, he declared that GREELEY'S nomination "overwhelmed and discouraged" him. To the German correspondent above referred to, he avowed that "the whole affair was enough to disgust one forever with American politics." The *Evening Post* and the *Nation* joined in the statement, made over and over again, that Mr. SCHURZ would not give in his adhesion to the Fenton-Tammany candidate. It was no secret, therefore, that the Senator regarded the nomination of GREELEY at Cincinnati as a calamity. Yet he finally supports it. Are we unreasonable in saying that, by so doing, he forfeits all claim on the confidence of those who believed in him before?

Mr. SCHURZ took the trouble to describe beforehand the evil policy he has subsequently adopted, and to lay down the right principle of conduct, which he has now grossly violated. Perhaps our readers would like to refresh their memories as to what the Senator's views were before Mr. GREELEY was forced on the Cincinnati Convention. Here they are, as presented in his opening speech, May 2:

"Reform must become a farce in the hands of those who either do not understand it or do not care for it. If you mean reform, intrust the work to none but those who understand it, and who honestly do care for it, and care more for it than for their own personal ends. * * * I earnestly deprecate the cry we have heard so frequently, 'Anybody to beat GRANT!' There is something more wanted than to beat GRANT. Not anybody who might, by cheap popularity or by astute bargains and combinations, or by all the tricks of political wire-pulling, manage to scrape together votes enough to be elected President! We do not want merely another, but we want a better President than we now have. * * * If we should fail to select men who will carry out the beneficent reforms we contemplate, then let me say it boldly, *it would be better had this movement never been undertaken*; for continuance in power of those who possess it now would only mean a reformatory movement deferred, and an opportunity lost. * * * Let us discard at least the fatal error into which many seem to have fallen, that no statesmanship is required to conduct the affairs of a great Government. I candidly believe the people are waking up to the truth, for, unless I greatly mistake the spirit of the day, what the people now most earnestly demand is not that mere good intentions, but that a superior intelligence coupled with superior virtue should guide our affairs; not that merely an honest and a popular man, but that a statesman be put at the head of our Government."

Our readers can apply these precepts for themselves to the recent action of Mr. SCHURZ. They were laid down to discourage the nomination of Mr. GREELEY, and that event is the one the Senator contemplated when he declared that, rather than it should occur, "it were better the movement had never been undertaken." There has nothing happened to render this less true now than it was then. The only change has been in Senator SCHURZ, and of the nature of that change let all judge.

Another noteworthy incident of the Conference was the fact that Senator FENTON watched over its assembling from an adjacent room. He left shortly after it had convened, confident that things were "fixed," and cruelly avowing that opinion. If anything could add to the bitter humiliation of such a man as SCHURZ at surrendering his conscience to the keeping of a trading politician, it must be its surrender to that chief of unprincipled traders, FENTON. And all this to gratify a certain spite which has grown up with him toward Gen. GRANT. He will discover when it is too late that he has won the name but not the game, and that the people will refuse to aid him in gratifying his revenge at the expense of the general good.

The Over-worked Police.

We have never been slow to insist upon what the Police owe to the public. At present there are some things which seem liable to be overlooked, that the public owe to the Police. For example, it is rather more than flesh and blood can stand to be compelled to be on duty twenty-two hours out of twenty-four. Yet there are, in certain precincts, not a few officers and men who have been called on to perform this kind of work for days together. The Police force is hardly numerous enough to meet the ordinary wants of the City. When some special exigency, such as the strikes, draws off large numbers of men from ordinary duty, it is quite clear that somebody must work double tides, or that large portions of the City must be left entirely unprotected. Even were it just or humane, to compel a policeman to put up with two hours' sleep as his average period of rest, for several days in succession, it is obviously very unwise to do it. If such a man be kept on ordinary duty, his powers of observation, his energy, his vigilance—everything, in fact, which renders it worth while to have him on duty at all—must be very much dulled by the exhausting process of crowding two days' work into one. If, on the other hand, such a man be assigned to special service in protecting factories, overawing men on strike, and so forth, neither his temper nor his powers of perception are likely to be able to restrain him from doing his work in a spirit of somewhat unnecessary savageness.

In the interests alike of public peace and safety, and of the *morale* of the force itself, the Police ought to be assisted in their duty, at a time like this, by some other organization. Such aid should naturally come from the National Guard, and the measures which are in contemplation to secure this, ought to be promptly carried out. That our citizen-soldiers could be implicitly trusted in such service, we cannot for a moment doubt. Very many of them, as an Internationalist orator recently reminded us, are workmen themselves. But the deduction made from this statement by the speaker, that the National Guard would never act in repressing lawlessness, if it came from working men, was as insulting to our local regiments as it was foreign to the spirit of our institutions. Corrupt as were the influences to which Tammany had subjected our Police, their fidelity withstood, without a thought of wavering, the test of the Orange parade riots. This was a rather more severe test than the National Guard, as a whole, is ever likely to be subjected to. Foreign agitators, more familiar with the Commune than with the republican institutions amid which they preach a delusive socialism, may be excused if they humble the traditions of

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Mr. SCHURZ with the record of the New-York State Republican Party. The promise of law-respecting citizen double the fidelity of our militia regiments in any emergency which which we can, at present, conceive of. To call in their aid to reinforce the Police has become something more than a measure of policy. It is a question of urgent necessity, and, in simple justice to the Police force, it ought to be at once decided.

Ninety-Five in the Shade.

There is no longer any reason to bewail the tardiness of Summer. Though the intense heat of the last two days has not been complicated with cholera or fever, it has been difficult to bear with equanimity, and has in some instances proved fatal. It is certainly very uncomfortable to have to engage in active occupation with the thermometer at ninety-five, and there is sufficient danger connected with exposure to the fiery rays of the sun to render it a matter of importance to know how to avoid sun-stroke, and how to keep oneself comparatively cool.

All sorts of plans are suggested by ingenious men whenever the heat becomes near-ly intolerable. There is the man who has a profound faith in sprinkling, and claims that the City could be kept cool were it effectually sprinkled. Ask him to calculate how many watering-carts and how much water would be required to keep the City perceptibly damp, and if he is capable of arithmetical processes, he will find the futility of his proposition. Decidedly more sensible is the man who proposes to stretch awnings across the principal streets. This would not be an impossible undertaking, and would doubtless meet the views of the horses, but it would practically give us but little more shade on the sidewalks than is now found at any hour except noon. Of the wilted lunatic who talks of towing icebergs into the harbor, and so cooling the entire atmosphere within a circuit of thirty miles, little need be said. This proposition is the wild talk of a man desperate with prolonging baking, and weakened mentally as well as bodily by excessive perspiration.

While suggestions such as these are made by occasional theorists, a very large number of men believe implicitly in the cooling powers of iced drinks. As to these it may be said unhesitatingly, that any drink containing alcohol is heating. The bits of ice that beguile the thoughtless searcher after coolness into a mistaken intimacy with pebbles and juleps, cannot counteract the fresh fuel in the shape of alcohol, with which the drinker increases his inward temperature. The German beers, however, contain so little alcohol, that its presence is hardly felt, and they are, therefore, nearly as useful in reducing the heat of the system, as water of the same temperature would be.

Ice-water, when drank in any quantity while the body is overheated, is dangerous, because it repels the blood from the stomach, and sends it in part to the head. The system could be much more rapidly and safely cooled by throwing cold water on the feet at intervals of two or three minutes. The coldness of the water would cool the body, while the reaction would send the blood rushing to the feet, and thus relieve the brain and vital organs. This plan, however, is scarcely practicable for men who are at work outside of their own homes. These will, therefore, be compelled to adhere to cold drinks, and in using them they should remember that ice-water slowly sipped is far more refreshing than a full goblet drank at once.

As to sun-stroke most men fancy that it need not be feared except when one is directly exposed to the sun's rays. This is an entire mistake. The nervous exhaustion produced by excessive heat and which is popularly called sun-stroke, can be achieved by any one who over-exerts himself in the shade, during the present weather. Let not the mason or the stevedore fancy that because he is working under the shadow of a building or a ship, that he can disregard the heat. A man may be sun-struck in the hold of a vessel, and the "Liberal Republican," who, in the hall-way of a hotel, violently demonstrates the certainty of Mr. GREELEY'S election, and in the process works himself into an excessive heat of mind and body, may suddenly be struck down with his political folly yet unrepented of, and be classed in the Police reports with other victims "prostrated by the heat."

Of course there is more danger in the sunshine than in the shade, for the evident reason that the former locality is several degrees hotter. As a precaution against the sun, New-Yorkers are annually urged to wear cabbage-leaves in their hats—the cabbage being a plant that notoriously grows in every City grass-plot. A damp handkerchief answers quite as well as the cabbage-leaf, and is a very decided protection against the heat. The most important matter of all is to avoid excitement. The man who neither over-works nor over-excites himself; who walks slowly, and drinks nothing but water, and very little of that, will bear the heat of the day uninjured, and when at night he plunges into a cold bath, he will feel all the better for the prolonging perspiration of the day. Though he may not have viewed it in that light, he has really been slowly passing through the process of the Turkish bath, that peerless plan for cooling and strengthening the jaded system.

Boating or Drifting.

The annual regatta of the New-York Yacht Club was drifted, rather than sailed. There were but fifteen entries, all of them being centre-board boats. Outside of the Hook there was a moderate breeze, but on the homestretch the boats drifted with the tide, the breeze being hardly perceptible.

Is it not time that the Club should make a change in the day of their annual regatta? For several years the 20th of June has been the day selected, and as a rule that day has brought a dead calm—at least inside the Bay. Had it been proposed to select a day for the regatta which should offer the greatest probability of a total want of wind, a careful student of meteorological statistics would doubtless have selected the 20th of June. Last year it was calm on that day. On Thursday last not a keel-boat was entered, simply because the owners of keel-yachts knew that if there should happen to be any breeze at all, it would, in all probability, be so light as to render these vessels useless in a contest with centre-board craft. The experience of Thursday will confirm them in this belief, and, hereafter, we may expect to see the regatta of the 20th of June confined exclusively to the smaller vessels of the fleet. Even then, light boats can give no proof of their comparative sailing abilities without more wind than we have any reason to look for on the day of the regatta. The finish of the race of Thursday was an absurdity, considered as a test of relative speed. The vessels drifted slowly homeward in a confused crowd, and the winning yacht, the *Tarolle*, to whose commander credit is certainly due for the way in which she was handled—is a vessel universally conceded to be inferior in speed to a large proportion of her competitors.

If the members of the New-York Yacht Club desire to have a pleasant and quiet picnic excursion, let them continue to muster and spread their sails in company on the 20th of June, but do not let them call their gathering a regatta. For a regatta, a breeze is generally thought to be a necessity, and by selecting the 20th of June, the yachtmen secure the best possible chance of a calm.

New-York is proud of her yacht fleet, and is keenly interested in whatever concerns its welfare. A drifting match is not, however, an interesting spectacle, and in time the public will grow tired of attending it. The yachtmen ought to select almost any day in May or September for their regatta. They would then have at least a fair chance of a good working breeze. The large sea-going keel-boats would then enter the race, and the result would be a fair test of the speed of all classes of vessels engaged in the contest. The 20th of June has been thoroughly tried and in point of wind has been found wanting. Let us have no more drifting regattas on that day, or else let us call them by their right names, and no longer hold out the pretense that yachts can prove their sailing qualities in a dead calm.

A Musical Prince.

The production in London of the new opera, "Gelmina," has drawn much attention to its celebrated composer, Prince PONIATOWSKI. The fall of the Empire exiled the Prince from France, and he, the grand-nephew and representative of Stanislaus, the last King of Poland, has been forced to seek a livelihood through the exercise of his musical talents in London. It was reported a short time back that one of the ladies of the BONAPARTE family was about to open a milliner's shop in Bond-street, in that capital. So flagrant a reproach to the pride of the Imperial house has somehow been prevented; but no one seems to have interposed to prevent the last action of an older royal dynasty from disgracefully working for a living in the same city. Perhaps however, the distinction between professional toil and trade is properly borne in mind, and hence making operas for bread by a Prince is regarded as less heinous than making bonnets for bread by a Princess. It is said, nevertheless, that Prince PONIATOWSKI makes bad operas and that Mme. BONAPARTE makes good bonnets—which, if true, ought surely to modify our estimate of the comparative turpitude of their respective manufactures.

We ought not, meanwhile, to do injustice to the Prince's lyrical performances, and so hasten to say that "Gelmina," while pronounced mediocre as tested by the highest standards, has yet done so well as to command frequent repetitions, and, buoyed up no doubt by the genius of ADELINA PATTI, to take its place regularly in the Covent Garden repertory.—This is not the first opera from the same distinguished hand. In fact, Prince PONIATOWSKI brought out at Florence, as early as 1838, his "Giovanni di Procida"—the theme being the same as that of VERDI'S "Sicilian Vespers"—and sang the first tenor part in it himself. His career both before and after was extraordinary, both for variety and romantic vicissitude. Born in Rome in 1819 he took high honors in mathematics, but not in classics, at the early age of seventeen. Before he was of age he came out as a tenor singer at Lucca. MARIO, as is well known, is a Marquis, but we believe this was the first instance of an operatic Prince. In 1840, PONIATOWSKI anticipated OFFENBACH by producing "Don Desiderio," an opera bouffe of decided merit, which went the round of European opera-houses, and is said to have been praised by ROSSINI and CARAFA. The Prince afterward wrote an opera, "Sposo d'Abido," on the romantic subject of Lord BYRON'S poem, tried his hand in the same way on VICTOR HUGO'S "Ruy Blas," and knocked off no fewer than four other works, all of which were sung, before bringing out his "Esmeralda" at Leghorn in 1847.

The era of revolution changed the Prince's destiny. He turned at this juncture from opera to diplomacy. Presently he appeared as Minister Plenipotentiary to Paris, London and Brussels from the Court of Tuscany. Subsequently he took up his abode in Paris, and was made a Senator by the Emperor NAPOLEON. During his Parisian residence he wrote works for the Grand Opera, the Lyrique and the Opéra Comique—"Pierre de Medicis," "L'Aventurier," and "A Travers la Mer," respectively. Besides these he had composed a Mass in F, and other lesser works. Whatever musical rank is assigned to him, Prince PONIATOWSKI has been highly industrious, no doubt has done good service in various ways to the interests of art, and either in his diplomatic or lyrical relations is one of the most interesting figures of our time. That he should be reduced, on the threshold of old age, to toil daily for his bread, is a striking example of the mutability of affairs, and the uncertain tenure that even the most prosperous retain on worldly position. Both the author of the *Life of Cæsar* and of "Gelmina" illustrate in

MINOR TOPICS.

The first canoe cruise of any consequence yet made by American canoes was successfully sailed by two of the New-York Canoe Club's diminutive yachts last week. The canoes started from Staten Island, and going outside the Hook skirted the coast of Long-Island for some distance, occasionally running in at convenient inlets, and cruising in the bays that form a distinctive feature of the South shore of the Island. They met with at least one respectable gale of wind, and behaved in a way that conclusively proved them excellent sea-boats. The cruise lasted for six days, and demonstrated the eminent fitness of the boats for their work. The canoe has now become a common feature at the harbor, there being nearly a dozen crafts belonging to the squadron of the Club. Witham a week or two a canoe expedition is to start from this city for the purpose of exploring the lakes and rivers in the Northern part of Canada. The canoe men who can thus exchange the heat and dust of town for the coolness, quiet, and sporting facilities of the Northern wilderness, are certainly to be envied.

There is something more than a daily ferry now between Europe and America. In fact, the rate is nearer like a steamer for every twelve hours from the port of Liverpool alone. During the month of May, fifty-three steamships left the Mersey, of which thirty-four came to New-York, eight to Boston, eight to Quebec and Montreal, and three to Halifax, Norfolk and Baltimore. Seventeen of these belong to the Cunard Company, eleven to the Inman, five to the National, five to the White Star, ten to the Allan, and six to the Guion Company, respectively. When to these are added the ships of the French and the German lines, we get some idea of the prodigious increase of late in steam communication between the continents. More than 22,000 persons were brought to America from Liverpool alone during May—an increase of nearly five thousand over the number for May, 1871, and a total increase since January, over the corresponding period last year, of eighteen thousand. These figures are full of significance with reference to the future of the Republic.

A new stimulant has been invented in England, and its growing use is exciting considerable alarm. The fluid consists of a mixture of naphtha and ether, and it produces a kind of intoxication which is admirers find highly agreeable. No check can be put on the consumption of the vile fluid, for the reason that it is not sold under the name of any excisable spirit, and apparently an act of Parliament will have to be devised to meet the difficulty. We have heard before of people stupefying themselves with cologne water, and even getting drunk on camphene, but the naphtha and ether mess certainly beats everything in the way of exhilarating nastiness. Doubtless news will soon come of cases of spontaneous combustion as consequences of indulging in this pleasant beverage. At all events, it is better calculated to produce such an effect than any other drink we know of, not excepting our own "forty-rod whiskey," or the horrible compounds with which people poison themselves in New-Jersey.

There were some Parisian dogs who managed to escape being eaten during the siege. This fact has lately been discovered by the French Society for the Protection of Animals. A medal has been voted by that body to a poor woman, who, singular to say, kept twenty stray dogs safely through the whole siege, although offered no less than 200 francs a piece for them for culinary purposes. The Society has given a like reward to a gardener of Bercy, who saved 150 horses from a fire which broke out in the stables of the Lyons Company. The first story is certainly not the least remarkable of the many strange things that happened during that wonderful siege. How, at such a time, a woman of the working classes could manage to get and to keep food for the twenty canine refugees, who sought shelter under her wing, passes ordinary comprehension.

A well-known clergyman, of Staleybridge, Dorsetshire, England—Rev. GEORGE RODGERS—sails for New-York in July, for the purpose of selecting a spot in the far West, wherein to found a large English colony. His present thought is to choose a site in Minnesota, but he intends to investigate thoroughly the relative advantages of different situations, and to pick out that which seems to him best. Mr. RODGERS means to make his future home with the colony, and the persons of whom it is to consist will be actively preparing during his absence, so as to be ready to sail for the United States in the Fall. English papers say that this example is likely to be followed by other companies of congenial persons, if favorable news soon come of the success of Mr. RODGERS' experiment.

The young King of Siam having returned to his own dominions, is now going about making speeches in praise of European civilization and mode of life. His Majesty had previously made a tour through the Indian Provinces delivering himself, according to the *Bengees Times*, of "bewitching" addresses and making himself excessively popular. This is one of the many tokens, from Arabia to Japan, of the softening of Asiatic prejudice against the Christian nations, and of the singular infusion and intermingling of trades, social habits, and probably in the end of races, which has become more decided in this than in all former times. It is pretty clear that the whole system of Asiatic civilization—or barbarism—is destined to be revolutionized by the European and American systems, and indications thicken that the process will go on at an accelerating rate of speed.

The University of Strasburg has had a stimulus given to it in a course of lectures lately commenced by Prof. MAX MULLER. This gentleman, probably the first philological scholar of his time, has long resided at Oxford, where he was some years ago elected an honorary Fellow of All Souls' College—the greatest compliment that could have been paid him. The subject of his present course is "The Results of Comparative Philology." Before commencing the first lecture, he said that

"He was glad, after not having lectured at a German university for twenty-five years, to commence again at the young Imperial University. A German by birth, he had remained during his long sojourn in a foreign country a German with his whole heart and soul. Necessity had driven him to England, for in no other country had such ample means for calling the *Wissen* been offered to him as there. Often he had been longing for Germany, for nowhere is the position of the earnest teacher so agreeable and productive as there. From BUNSEN'S and NIEBUHR'S writings he proved they both had rejected abandoning theory positively as teachers for those of statesmen and diplomatists. The late war was, he said, on the part of Germany holy and just, and a moral necessity; and the fruit of that just war and of the victories of the brave German hosts was the reacquisition of those old lands of the German Empire. It was a most happy thought on the part

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of his own dominions, is now going about

of ANDREW JOHNSON—or to [illegible] the doctrine of State Rights, and then [illegible] to the Union, and [illegible] to the Democratic party. [illegible] Democrats [illegible] Democrats [illegible] Democrats

GRANT AND WILSON.

Ratification Meeting at the Brooklyn Academy.

Large Gathering of Influential Citizens—Speeches by Senator Pratt, Rev. R. S. Smith, D. D., F. Silliman and Others —Resolutions.

A grand rally of the Republicans of Kings County, to ratify the nominations of GRANT and WILSON, took place this evening, at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn. Notwithstanding the unusual heat, which rendered attendance at a political meeting extremely uncomfortable, an immense concourse of people assembled in the spacious hall, occupying every available seat in the parquet and galleries. A splendid banner, bearing the words, "The people's choice, GRANT and WILSON, 1872," was suspended from the rear wall of the stage, and various other devices emblematic of Republican spirit, graced the pillars and sides of the auditorium. During the entire evening the utmost enthusiasm prevailed, and a very determined response was manifested to every legitimate influence brought to bear for the success of the nominees of the Republican Convention, at every mention of whose names the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. The splendid band of the Fourteenth Regiment played stirring selections of national airs. Among those on the platform were Senator James W. Nye, of Nevada; Mr. Lynch, the eloquent colored Secretary of State from Mississippi; Hon. James Van Buren, Hon. Martin J. Townsend, of Troy; Franklin Woodruff, Silas B. Dutcher, R. Delafield Smith, E. J. Whitlock, E. D. Bayliss, Julian Allen, Dennis Stronk, Ludovic Bennett, James Jordan, Abijah Whitney, J. B. Whitney, J. E. Murray, David Williams, Gen. Tate, E. P. Higgins, Col. E. A. W. Fonner, A. P. Higgins, Albert Ammermann, George Sparrow, L. H. Roberts, Rev. Dr. Eyre, H. W. Sage, Lyman Burnham, J. Canon Brevoort, Daniel Maurer, John Williams, besides many others, prominent in Brooklyn commercial and political circles.

Mr. FRANKLIN WOODRUFF called the meeting to order and nominated for Chairman Hon. BENJAMIN D. SILLIMAN, which was carried unanimously.

The Chairman then said: I thank you for this honor and the cordial manner in which it has been offered. We are met to-night to repeat from this locality what has been expressed with unmistakable unanimity over the whole of our broad land—the approbation of the great Republican Party at the Administration of Gen. GRANT—[applause]—and the determination to reelect Him to the position he has honored and he has administered with such singular efficiency and fidelity. [Applause.] He was nominated many months, by popular acclamation, before the Convention sat at Cincinnati or at Philadelphia. Since his nomination by the people, a few, a very few, of the politicians of our party, meeting in the unanimity with which he was nominated the postponement of their aspirations for office, have shown a spirit of factiousness. They have sown a very few here and there. They have made no invasion of the ranks of the Republican Party. [Applause.] Scarcely a corporal's guard attend them. Their constituency, such as they have, is not Republican, but with the Democratic party. The Democratic Party. We see no reason for vainly committing the Government to the hands of those who were not patriots to the Union in the hour of its great trial during the rebellion. [Applause.] We deem the great principles of our own party and the results achieved a guarantee of its safety in the present crisis. Under the flag of the nation protected the public faith sure, the public debt reduced, the public revenue increased, the public taxes diminished, the public revenue honestly collected, and the public defaulters rapidly and promptly punished. The foreign and domestic policy of our Government are conducted by men of true American hearts, and we feel assured that its dignity and its honor will not be betrayed by GRANT or WILSON. England, with in the hour of our supposed dissolution, attempted to produce our destruction, is now in the embarrassing position of being compelled to pay damages. The great point of dispute a the question of indirect claims. England desires and requires that we shall abandon our claim for those consular damages, and pay only for what was actually sustained. We consent, but we desire to make a principle of international law so that hereafter no such demand can be made by any nation. England obeying and to the matter rests. Our negotiations are in the hands of men who represent the diplomacy of the country, and whose final action in regard to the Geneva Conference will entitle the present Administration to additional gratitude at our hands. [Applause.]

Hon. JAMES WILLIAMS, one of the Secretaries, then read the following resolutions and list of officers of the meeting, the reading being frequently interrupted by outbursts of applause:

The Republican Party of the County of Kings, assembled in mass-meeting to ratify the action of the National Representative Convention of the party, held at Philadelphia on the 5th day of June, 1872, congratulates the country and the Republic upon the strength, the integrity, and the resources of the great progressive party of the times, and adopts the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That the Republicans of Kings County, in common with their brethren throughout all the States, indorse and ratify the nomination of ULYSSES S. GRANT. We recognize in him a man of the people, whose sympathies are with the people, whose purposes and aims are for the welfare of the people, who has no private ends to serve, no personal ambition, farm his back upon those purposes or aims to pull down what he has labored earnestly to build up. We are confident that he is better qualified, by the experience of the past four years, than at any period since the close of the rebellion, to administer wisely the affairs of government in war, and we commend the people to the wisdom of his renomination for the Presidency, and his reelection to the high office he now fills with honor to himself and to the nation, in November next.

2. *Resolved*, That we also heartily ratify the nomination for Vice-President of HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts. We congratulate the country that the choice has been between two such men as HENRY WILSON and SCHUYLER COLFAX. We know that the former will prove a worthy successor to the latter, and that HENRY WILSON will fill with honor, in the highest station, the place which he will have several months filled as a wise adviser, a true and skilful leader.

3. *Resolved*, That we approve of the announcement of the platform of principles adopted by the Convention, and especially commend and earnestly advocate the declarations in behalf of liberty and equality before the law for all; the beneficence of recent constitutional amendments; the unalterable fidelity of citizens of foreign birth to the institutions of our adopted home with which they are identified; opposition to all further land grants, except for free homes; the retirement of the revenue system upon the basis of taxation of luxuries and the reduction of the imperishable debts of the soldiers and sailors who mercifully saved the Union, and the gratitude of the whole land to them and their widows and orphans; the reform of the civil service, upon the condition of the farming privilege; the protection of the rights of all classes equally in every industrial pursuit and avocation; the suppression of the Ku-Klux and other organizations of violence, and the speedy and prompt punishment of the crimes committed by them; the removal of the sacred obligations of the nation in respect to its public debt; the respect for all just rights of the citizens of States which are not loyal to the General Government; the favoring development of American commerce; the extension of amnesty, and the promotion of peace and goodwill throughout the land.

4. *Resolved*, That inasmuch as none of us have regarded the time as ripe for making a nomination for the Presidency, our views in regard to the Democratic Party have undergone no change since last year. We believe that as HORACE GREELEY said of it then, it is "the party of the past," and that its worst fate in the election of its nominee in 1872 as "a virtual reversal of the Appomattox surrender." We repeat the hope now which Mr. GREELEY then expressed, "that whatever obstructiveness may be developed by our success in the coming struggle may be developed by our success in the coming struggle may be developed by our success in the coming struggle

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Both the legal auctions announced for yesterday (Friday, June 21,) to take place at the Exchange, were adjourned as follows: Sale by HUGH N. CAMP of house and lot on First-avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, adjourned until Friday of next week, June 28, and sale of JAMES M. MILLER of house and lot on the north-west corner of Lexington-avenue and Twenty-second-street, adjourned until July 9. No further business was transacted. Today, at the Exchange, four lots situate on One Hundred and Forty-second-street, 250 feet west of Eighth-avenue, will be sold under a Court order by WM. KENNELLY. Today, also, at Rahway, N. J., on the premises, at 3 o'clock, 100 city lots, situate respectively on Lincoln and Scott avenues, Bond, Lafferty, Rutherford and Paterson streets, the property of Mr. JOHN U. UNDERHILL, will be offered at auction by JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., and at Fordham, Westchester Co., at Keary's Hotel, at 11 o'clock, 300 desirably located lots will also be disposed of by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of JOHN B. HASKIN, Esq., referee. For next week the sales projected, particularly those of a suburban character, are many of them of importance, and special attention is called to our weekly list published on Monday. On Thursday, June 27, MOSES, WILKINS & Co. will also conduct an exceedingly important auction at the Exchange, at which a large number of very valuable houses and lots will be offered. A further reference to this proposed transaction will be made in due season.

The auction at Marion, N. J., virtually the Thirteenth Ward of Jersey City, by order of the Marion Building Company, held on Thursday, June 20, by JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., assisted by ALDRIDGE & WOOD, of Jersey City, was not only largely attended, but a greater portion of the property was sold than was anticipated, and at better figures. In all, seven houses and 168 city lots were disposed of for $124,355 in the aggregate, the average per lot being about $700. Full details, with names of purchasers, most of whom were from Marion, Jersey City, New-York and Brooklyn, in appended. In reference to the property sold, it should be noted that the lots are situated on avenues and streets, opened, graded, sewered, curbed and guttered, with gas and water pipes already laid down. The result, however, was a very satisfactory one, and the total value of lots sold the largest this year, if not in any auction in any municipality of the City. The sale held at Plainfield, N. J., also on Thursday, by A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., resulted also successfully, although the property offered was not so termed high-priced, for some 150 lots were sold for $19,000 in the total, the average being $80 per lot. The principal buyers were Chas. Shearer, Darius M. Bliss, D. W. Stone, Lucinda Smith, Thomas Orr, Geo. Harbers, and others, all of New-York. The lots disposed of form a portion of what is known as the Stine property, and was sold by order of one of the heirs to settle estate interests. They are situated in the suburbs of Plainfield, or North Plainfield, as it is called, within five minutes' walk of the new Bronx Station of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, and most of the same front on Rockview and Mountain avenues. The prices realized were considered fair.

At private sale, by T. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-street, and No. 226 Fifth-avenue, report having recently sold the premises No. 609 Fifth-avenue, (lot 28 by 100,) for $117,500.

Suburban Sales, Thursday, June 20.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro.

159 City lots, situate principally on Rockview and Mountain avs.; average $800 per lot.....$12,000

MARION, N.J.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.,

And Aldridge & Wood, Jersey City.

2 lots on 3-C-place, block No. 6, Earle.....$1,300
1 lot, corner Fox-place and West-side-av.; E. Earle..... 900
1 lot, West-side-av.; E. Earle..... 900
2 lots, West-side-av.; Sylvan Bond..... 1,600
2 lots, Pavonia-av.; H. Webster..... 1,850
1 lot, Pavonia-av., corner Giles-av.; G. R. Lancaster..... 900
2 lots, Pavonia-av.; G. R. Lancaster..... 1,600
1 lot, Pavonia-av., corner Giles-av.; Farrow & McCullough..... 900
2 lots, Pavonia-av.; James Fleming..... 3,400
2 lots, Pavonia-av. and West-side-av.; James Ghidden..... 1,825
2 lots, West-side-av.; James Giddon..... 825
2 lots, West-side-av.; M. R. Miller..... 1,620
2 lots, West-side-av.; C. Van Horn..... 1,600
2 lots, Marion-place; John Steele..... 1,120
2 lots on Wright-av., block No. 26; Orioff Johnson..... 1,050
2 lots on Wright-av., block No. 26; Thomas Francis..... 1,560
1 lot on Wright-av., block No. 26; J. Jurgood..... 510
1 lot on Wright-av., block No. 26; H. Swaine..... 500
4 lots on Wright-av., block No. 26; W. Dewoy.. 2,000
1 lot on Wright-av., block No. 26; J. W. Ghidon..... 310
2 lot on Wright-av., block No. 26; Josiah Mills. 545
1 lot on Wright-av., block No. 26; W. J. Hardenbrook..... 535
1 lot on Wright-av., block No. 26; R. Penny.. 535
1 lot on Wright-av., block No. 26; John London..... 475
1 lot on Wright-av., block No. 26; W. J. Hardenbrook..... 500
1 lot on Wright-av., block No. 26; Mr. Nicholy..... 460
1 lot on Wright-av., block No. 26; Michael Donald..... 440
4 lots on Wright-av., block No. 26; James Alexander..... 2,040
2 lots on Wright-av., block No. 26; Alexander Jacobus..... 1,110
2 lots on Wallis-av., block No. 26; W. J. Hardenbrook..... 830
1 lot on Wallis-av., block No. 26; T. J. Gliddon..... 375
1 lot on Wallis-av., block No. 26; N. H. Wallis.. 510
1 lots on Wallis-av., block No. 26; N. H. Calkendall..... 360
1 lot on Giles-av., block No. 53; Matthew Doyle 310
1 lot on Giles-av., block No. 53; Geo. Barnes.... 800
1 lot on Giles-av., block No. 53; J. Longhi..... 800
1 lot on Giles-av., block No. 53; O. Van Horn.. 725
6 lots on Giles-av., block No. 53; C. Van Horn.. 4,200
1 lot on corner Giles-av. and Fox-place, block No. 67; J. Runsence..... 900
1 lot on Fox-place, block No. 67; H. A. Smith.. 375
5 lots on Fox-place, block No. 67; H. A. Smith.. 2,325
1 lot on corner Fox-place and West-side-av. block No. 67; Geo. Barnes..... 1,250
4 lots on West-side-av., block No. 67; Sylvester Beard..... 3,000
2 lots on Giles-av., block No. 55; C. S. Shaw.. 4,150
2 lots on Giles-av., block No. 55; C. R. Applegate 2,260
2 lots on Giles-av., block No. 55; W. O. Malaurin 1,650
2 lots on Giles-av., block No. 55; P. N. Stanley.. 1,900
1 lot on Giles-av., block No. 55; J. S. Dunlip.... 780
2 lots on Wales-av., Block No. 53; G. E. D. Marie..... 1,520
1 lot on Wales-av., Block No. 26; W. T. Harbertbrook..... 725
1 lot on Wales-av., Block No. 26; Joseph D. Jones..... 740
1 lot on Wales-av., Block No. 26; Joseph Mills. 850
1 lot on Wales-av., Block No. 26; with house, Morris Webster..... 3,500
1 lot on Wales-av., Block No. 26; G. W. Gliddon. 700
1 lot on Wales-av., Block No. 53; J. J. Maughan 825
2 lots on Wales-av., Block No. 53; C. Van Horn 1,800
1 lot on Wales-av., Block No. 26; Cornelius Zabriske..... 825
2 lots on Wales-av., Block No. 26; Cornelius Zabriske..... 1,975
1 lot on Wales-av., Block No. 26; J. Pipot.... 975
1 lot on Wales-av., Block No. 26; W. S. Hewins. 700
6 lots on Wales-av., Block No. 26; H. Webster.. 3,250
20 lots on Wales-av., Block No. 26; Webster and Lancaster..... 2,350
14 lots on Wales-av., Block No. 26; D. N. Stanley..... 9,240
9 houses and lots on Wales-av.; J. O. Van Horn. 12,300
1 lot, corner of Giles-av. and Fox-place; G. H. J. Pickas..... 800
2 lots on Fox-place; S. W. Chamberlain..... 1,300
1 lot on Wallis-av.; John H. Schinen..... 400
1 lot on Wallis-av.; H. J. Pipot..... 950
1 lot on Wallis-av.; J. S. Hughes..... 475
2 lots on corner Broadway and Wales-av.; H. J. Pipot..... 1,650
5 lots on Broadway and Dutch-av.; J. Joyce.... 5,625
5 lots on Broadway and Freeman-av.; George Barnet..... 1,600
3 lots on Wright-av.; M. R. Miller..... 1,110

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, June 20.

Boulevard, s. w. corner of 36th-st.; about 100.8x225..... $108,000
Broadway, w. s., 44 ft. s. of 37th-st., 22x120.9; husband to wife..... Nom.
Houston-st., n. s., 100.4 ft. e. of Hudson-st.; 25x92, h. and l..... 25,200
Jackson-st., s. s. corner of Cherry-st., 20x75..... 7,500
Monroe-st., n. s., No. 2, 20x70..... Nom.
Rivington-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Avenue C; Sarah A. h. and l..... 3,000
103d-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 9th-av., 50x100.5..... 2,500
104th-st., n. s., 212 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x100.5..... 2,000
104th-st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of 9th-av., 50x100.5; transfer..... Nom.
104th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 4th-av., about 25x100.5..... 75,000
106th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 4th-av., about 25x100.5..... 25,000
106th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 4th-av., 24x100.5..... 75,000
106th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5..... 5,000
106th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5; 56th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x100.5..... 7,125
125th-st., s. w. corner Madison-av., 30x100.11..... 2,000
126th-st., n. s., 317 ft. w. of 3d-av., 17x100.11, h. and l..... 12,750
Lexington-av., w. s., 40.4 ft. n. of 51st-st., 20x70..... 27,700
Lot-av., n. s., 83.3 ft. e. of 10th-av., 20.8x100.5, irregular..... 20,500
Lot-av., n. s., 103.3 ft. e. of 10th-av., 20.8x100.5; 10th-av., n. s., 150 ft. s. of 54th-av., 50x102.2; 56th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x102.2..... 68,000
Lot-av., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x100..... 125,000
Lot-av., n. s., 24.1 ft. e. of 42d-st., 20x75.8; (½ part)..... 10,000
10th-av., w. s., 100.5 ft. s. of 79th-st., 99x100..... 12,500

Same Reserved.

Canal-st., No. 31, 5 years from 1870, yearly rent..... $1,500

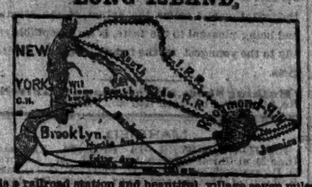
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AT FLATBUSH, ON Vanderveer-av., 100 yards from Flatbush-av. Two-story and basement, 22 feet front, 75 to 82 in depth, in first-rate order, built but two years; gas, heater, well and cistern water; ground 100x150; 6 lots. Must be sold from necessity. Taxes last year $30. Price $7,500; only $3,000 cash. Title perfect. Agents can make commission, or same will be allowed to buyer. House, with one-third of ground, will be sold for $5,000. Apply on premises, or at coal-yard, corner Columbia and Pacific sts., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RICHMOND HILL

LONG ISLAND.



is a railroad station and beautiful village seven miles from the Roosevelt-street Ferry, by South-side Railroad, and two miles west from Jamaica, being at the junction of the railroad with Myrtle and Fulton ave. It has an elevated grade, and is handsomely laid out with streets, avenues, and parks improved with new and elegant buildings, ornamental trees, and macadamized sidewalks; thoroughly drained; perfectly healthy; the whole tract of over 200 acres restricted against nuisances, and so located as to command a full view of the ocean of Rockaway and of the surrounding country.

COTTAGES AND MANSARD-ROOF DWELLINGS IN VARIETY, FOR SALE OR TO LET, AND ELIGIBLE LOTS AND VILLA SITES FOR SALE.

The places suitable for residence throughout the year; situate milder in Winter and cooler in Summer than that of the interior; the surrounding country beautiful, and roads excellent; churches and schools near by, and access to the City rapid, frequent, and cheap; time to the ferry at South Seventh-street, thirty minutes; fare, 15 cents; yearly commutation, $46.

Take trains from Roosevelt or Grand street Ferries at 8 or 10 A. M. Property at this point, purchased at present rates, will rapidly enhance in value.

Apply to C. B. WYLER, Agent, near the station; or R. R. HAZARD, Jr., No. 110 Broadway.

$5,000—FOR SALE, IN THE UPper part of Newark, N. J., (Woodside,) a pleasantly-situated house; nine rooms, with water in kitchen and bath-room; furnace in cellar with registers in all the principal rooms; marble mantel in parlor; cellar extends under whole house lot 50x125; good well of water and cistern on premises. Address H. B., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.

"ECHO LAWN," the country-seat of the subscriber, embracing about fifty acres of land, (several most eligible villa sites) on the western slope of Northern Blvd., Stamford Town. It furnishes delightful views of the village to the south-west; Park and Richmond and the more distant Greenwich Hills to the west; of Strawberry Hill and New-Canaan to the north-west and north, with most charming glimpses of the Sound and Long Island to the south. Nothing can exceed the sunset views as seen from this place. The villa, in the Gothic cottage style, is commodious, and has all the modern conveniences, including gas, and the out-buildings are complete. The gardens are extensive, and abound in vegetables and small fruits; there is also an orchard of apple and other fruit trees. The grounds are well shaded, and command a first-class supply of water. The prospective value of this property is far above the present price, as "rapid transit" will, ere long, bring it within an hour of the City Hall. It is reached now in a little more than an hour from it. For other particulars, and permits to view the premises, apply to JAMES WILLCOX, No. 66 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A $65,000 mill property, extensive gluss-works, flour mill, four acres of land, one wharfage, seven dwellings, with all the terms, advantages and internal requirements for doing an immense business. The works are in full operation, with business secured for a long time. Located in the flourishing city of Salem, N. J. Terms easy; might make an exchange for property in the vicinity of New-York. BRADFIELD & CO.,

No. 220 Broadway, immediately in front of the new Post-office. We make a specialty of exchanging property in New-York and vicinity for property in and near Philadelphia.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.

Quick transit being no longer a matter of doubt, makes Westchester property desirable for investment.

Parties desirous of informing themselves as to its present and future prospects, are invited to call on the undersigned, who, by long residence in the county, can give full information regarding it.

FOR SALE.

Within half hour's drive of Central Park, places, improved and unimproved, of from one to twenty-five acres, which cannot fail to pay very handsomely, as investments.

HUGH N. CAMP, No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE late H. K. Shelding, at Stamford, Conn.

HOUSE first-class in every particular, with all modern improvements, and in perfect order.

GROUNDS, about two acres, handsomely laid out.

OUT-BUILDINGS ample and convenient.

LOCATION very desirable, being central, with fronts on Atlantic and Pacific sts., and only a few minutes' walk from depot of New-York and New-Haven Railroad.

PRICE low to close an estate.

TERMS easy.

For further information apply to

D. M. SKELDING, Executrix, Stamford, Conn.,

or J. T. WILLIAMS, Executor, 11th-av. and West 25th-st., New-York.

MORNINGSIDE MANSION IN PITTSfield, Berkshire County, Mass.—This villa, recently owned and occupied by Judge B. R. Curtis, is offered for sale. From ten to one hundred acres of meadow, pasture and wood land, can be had with it; the land is of the first quality and has a warm south-easterly exposure; the buildings are all in perfect repair and carefully adapted to Summer and Winter occupancy; it is provided with a profitable grapery, a large and productive fruit orchard, and extensive garden grounds, well cared for and inviting; the site commands an unusual range of fascinating scenery, and the place is considered one of the very finest villas in the country; it is one mile from the centre of Pittsfield. Inquire of E. H. KELLOGG, Pittsfield, Mass.

NEAR GENEVA, N. Y.—A BEAUTIFUL Summer residence and farm of seventy-five acres of choice land on the bank of Seneca Lake; fine large house, good out-buildings, and an abundance of all kinds of fruit; a fine lawn and grove from the house to the lake; a good boat-house and fine boating; a charming place to spend the Summer in, or for a gentleman's home who wishes to retire from business; a more healthy location cannot be found; price moderate, and long time will be given on a part for particulars, inquire of A. H. FOUNTAIN, Elmira, New-York.

FOR SALE—OR TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, 100 acres at William's Bridge, adjoining the depot; farm of 140 acres in New-Jersey, within twenty miles of New-York; hotel and 2 acres, with furniture, at Beverly, twenty miles from the City Iron Mines; paint mill, &c., in Pennsylvania; country-seat and 60 acres of land at Riverhead, Long Island. Apply to JOHN S. MARCY, No. 41 Pine-st., second floor, rear office.

TO SEWING-MACHINE COMPANIES AND OTHER LARGE MANUFACTURES.—For sale, one of the largest and best-located water fronts around New-York, accessible at all times of the year; from City Hall to property, forty minutes. ADAMS, TANEHILL, Box 2,607 New York Post-office.

TO MANAGERS OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—For sale, fine, large, commodious brick buildings, with chapel attached, and nine acres of land, beautifully laid out, within a few steps of Harlem Bridge, Third Avenue Cars, in now used as a young ladies' seminary. Apply to WILLIAM KENNELLY, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT ASTORIA.—A SWISS cottage, five large rooms, marble shelves; large cellar; lot 27.6x100 feet; just finished; new fences; can be had for $4,300 if cash, balance on mortgage for five years. Inquire at C. O. HOWELL, 106th-av. and Grant st.

THE LARGEST TRACT OF LAND FOR SALE IN THE VICINITY OF NEW YORK CITY.—2,000 acres, two miles and a half from Hunt's Bridge and less than one mile from the Hudson River. For particulars inquire of CHAS. W. BATRGATE, Fordham.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—ONE HOUR from New-York; beautiful country residence, with three acres ground on mountain side; positively for sale; large dwelling; conservatories, H. E. MAPES, No. 656 Broadway, New-York; M. & H. Organ Co., LEMUEL FREEMAN, 215 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 249 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cross sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

GO TO

THE GREAT

CONTINUATION SALE.

200 SUPERB LOTS.

WEST DUNELLEN,

NEW-JERSEY.

THURSDAY, June 27.

Free trains. Free lunch. Music by Grafulla. For free tickets, maps, &c., apply to R. L. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 115 Broadway; MASER & CO., No. 15 Willoughby and No. 326 Montague sts., Brooklyn, and real estate offices, opposite the depot, Plainfield.

J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.

DESIRABLE BROOKLYN PROPERTY, NEAR HAMILTON FERRY.

TUESDAY, July 2,

At 12 M., at Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, Brooklyn, Premises Nos. 23 and 25 Coles-st., near Hamilton-av., size 50x100 feet. There are four houses, (three brick,) all in fine order, renting for over $1,400 per annum; distance (quarter of a mile from ferry; half on mortgage. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION

CHEAP LOTS IN NEW-JERSEY.

VERY EASY PAYMENTS.

AT PARK RIDGE, N. J.,

ON THE HACKENSACK EXTENSION RAILROAD, 25 MILES FROM CITY HALL, NEW-YORK.

ON MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1872,

AT 12½ P. M., ON THE PREMISES. POSITIVELY NO POSTPONEMENT.

CHOICE VILLA PLOTS

AND SEVERAL DESIRABLE HOUSES

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION,

IN THE CHARMING PASCACK VALLEY, ONE OF THE FINEST SECTIONS OF COUNTRY IN THE STATE.

MUSIC AND LUNCHEON.

AND SPECIAL TRAIN AT 11½ A. M. FOR MAPS AND PASSES APPLY TO

A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., Auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

J. M. PHELPS, Auctioneer.

BEAUTIFUL ISLE OF THE SEA!

GRAND FIRST OPPORTUNITY EVER OFFERED

to purchase in small parcels

450 ELEGANT LOTS,

together with

TWO HANDSOME DWELLINGS,

in

New-Brighton,

right on the very garden spot and aristocratic centre of the wealth and population of glorious old

STATEN ISLAND,

AT AUCTION,

Tuesday, June 25, 1872,

AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,

On the premises.

Sales without limit or reserve, in

LOTS, PLOTS AND BLOCKS,

to suit all classes of purchasers, RICH and POOR, situated on LAFAYETTE, PROSPECT, CHESTNUT and BRIGHTON AVS., near to all village conveniences. Finest views and neighborhood in America. Only THIRTY-FIVE MINUTES FROM WALL-ST.; TWO MINUTES FROM STREET-CARS; TEN MINUTES FROM NORTH and SOUTH Shore Ferry landings.

FREE EXCURSION.

Music and Collation.

TITLE PERFECT. TERMS LIBERAL.

MEN AND WOMEN OF ALL NATIONS who seek investments, or want BEAUTIFUL HOMES CHEAP,

COME AND SEE IT.

Take North Shore Boat, Pier No. 12 North River, between Cortlandt and Dey sts., at 11 A. M.

Should the day prove stormy, the sale will take place on THURSDAY, 27th, at same hour.

For free excursion tickets, maps, and further particulars, apply to

J. M. PHELPS, Auctioneer, No. 32 Cedar-st.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

GRANDEST TRIUMPH OF ALL.

MAGNIFICENT MICKLE MANSION

PRETTY COTTAGE AND FARMER'S HOUSE, TOGETHER WITH

1,000 SPLENDID LOTS

AND

30 Water Front Villa Plots.

SPLENDIDLY SITUATED AT

BAYSIDE, L. I.,

ON

LITTLE NECK BAY,

AT PUBLIC AUCTION WITHOUT RESERVE ON

Tuesday, June 25, 1872,

By order of JAMES BLACKWELL, Esq.,

MAMMOTH CLAM-BAKE—Crocheron.

ENTREE TURTLE SOUP—Gould's best style.

GRAFULLA'S FAMOUS BAND.

MAMMOTH CANVAS PAVILION.

HARRISON, the great improvisatore poet.

The Mickle estate cannot be surpassed by any property on Long Island. The situation is splendid and commanding, and the sale will be unequivocally ordered absolute. Terms very easy—twenty per cent. on mortgage. Free excursion tickets of JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

A PORTION OF THE HASSEN ESTATE, COMPRISING FIFTY-FOUR LOTS AND GORES ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE GRAND BOULEVARD,

north side of 71st-st., and east side of 11th-av., will be sold at auction by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., on THURSDAY, June 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

Two-thirds of the purchase-money may, at the option of the purchaser, remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

The title is undoubted.

The lots are naturally graded, and none of them are much above or below the street level.

The grade of the Boulevard at 71st-st. is 74 feet above high-water mark, and at 11th-av. and 71st-st. the grade is 62 feet above.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14, 1872, at 12 M., 416,044 acres of land in Kentucky, mostly in the north-eastern counties.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE SPACIOUS dwelling-house, the residence of the late Josiah Macy, situate about one and a half miles from the depot at Rye, Westchester County, or three-quarters of a mile from Harrison depot. The house will be let or leased, furnished, with stables and carriage-house, together with the garden, well stocked with a full variety of vegetables. There is also on the place a furnished cottage, with stable and carriage-house, which will be let for one or more years. For terms apply to WM. H. MACY, at Seaman's Savings Bank; C. A. MACY, No. 30 Wall-st., or F. H. MACY, No. 189 Front-st.

FOR RENT, FOR THE SEASON, AT Yonkers, a furnished house, with ground, large quantities of fruit and vegetables; stable and carriage-house; twelve minutes from depot; immediate possession. Apply to CHAS. J. FUSEY, No. 78 Broadway, New-York, or JAS. TOUMANS, Yonkers.

YONKERS.—EIGHT FURNISHED AND ten unfurnished houses to rent cheap; a very neat furnished cottage near depot; splendid river view. JAMES TOUMANS, Agent, Yonkers.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER, NEAR PATterson, N. J., a well-built cottage, completely furnished; rent low. Address H., Times Uptown Office, No. 841, West 23d-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—HOUSE, 50TH st. near 2d-av., till October; $125 per month; arrangements for longer period as value, if desired. Apply to A. DURNEAU, No. 48½ Lispenard-st.

AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A FURNISHED house, with every convenience, pleasant grounds, stable, cow, &c., to rent for the Summer. Address No. 3 Bible House, New-York.

UNFURNISHED.

TO RENT.—EDGEWOOD, HYDE PARK, the residence of the late John R. Stuyvesant, Esq., stables, garden, green-house and grapery, the whole surrounded by extensive grounds and lovely views of the Hudson River. Terms $1,500 for the season. Apply to ROBERT SANFORD, Poughkeepsie.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET

IN

TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

HIGH BRIDGE.—TO LET, FOR ONE OR more years, the Parker House; within three minutes' walk of High Bridge, the most popular resort anywhere around New-York for excursions and drives; a rare chance for a hotel man. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 100 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

CLOSING OUT.—CANTON AND COIR Mattings, Ingrain Tapestry and Brussels Carpets, Hat Buckrams, Burlaps, Bagging, Cloths, Cassimeres, &c. A. LESTER & CO., No. 103 Chambers-st.

O. H. PHELPS, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and dealers in Real Estate, New-York, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE OF THE CHOICEST LOTS EVER OFFERED AT AUCTION, AT

RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.,

ON

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26,

At 12½ P. M., on the premises.

At and about the Erie Station, in the midst of CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, STORES AND DWELLINGS.

EVERY LOT GRADED.

All lying on

AVENUES GRADED AND SEWERED, WITH SIDEWALKS AND TREES.

The very best lots, without any exception, THAT HAVE EVER BEEN OFFERED AT RUTHERFORD PARK.

Being the

MOST VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE TOWN FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES OR RESIDENCES.

Also, a handsome Italian cottage on Chestnut-st., ten rooms. Ten per cent. cash, balance can remain.

Special train will leave New-York at 11 A. M. on day of sale.

Music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band.

LUNCHEON.

For maps and passes, apply to J. FISHER SATTERTHWAITE, No. 10 Pine-st., or to the auctioneers.

O. H. PHELPS, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

GREAT EAST JERSEY SHORE

Excursion and Sale at Auction,

By order of the Stanford Land Company, of

Messrs. Town, Lott, Farmer and Stone,

TUESDAY, JUNE 25TH, ON

BARNEGAT BAY,

AT MANAHAWKEN STATION,

on the New-Jersey Southern Railway.

The Stanford Land Company propose making this excursion and sale to the property which is dear to the people of the City of Newark, desiring to purchase charming farms or village residences, the attractions and advantages of that section of New-Jersey bring equal to any. Some thousands of acres in Ocean County, especially the vicinity of the property to be sold by the Land Company, offer unusual advantages for enjoyment. The soil is a rich sandy loam highly productive.

Manahawkin, one of the oldest villages in the State, situated on the western shore of Barnegat Bay, contains 1,000 inhabitants, churches, schools, stores, mills, &c. The recent opening of the Toms River Branch of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad has given it direct connection with New-York and Philadelphia. The station is on the property.

SPLENDID MUSIC WILL BE FURNISHED BY GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.

LUNCHEON BEFORE THE SALE.

Special train will leave New-York on the day of sale, at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 7 A. M., with boat given in direct connection with New-York and Philadelphia. The station is on the property.

SPLENDID MUSIC WILL BE FURNISHED BY GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.

LUNCHEON BEFORE THE SALE.

Special train will leave New-York on the day of sale, at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 7 A. M., with boat given in direct connection with New-York and Philadelphia. The station is on the property.

Free transportation will be given to purchasers of any lots sold.

For maps, &c., apply at the Post-office, Greenville, or of LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer, No. 76 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, or of M. ARMSTRONG, No. 19 Perry-st., New-York.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BRILLIANT AUCTION TRIUMPHS.

FOURTH GRAND SALE

IN THE LOVELY VILLAGE OF

WHITESTONE, L. I.

200 SPLENDID LOTS

WILL POSITIVELY BE SOLD

by peremptory order of Messrs. PAULEY & SCHLESINGER, under direction of GEORGE W. VAN SICLEN, Esq., attorney, on

Thursday, June 27.

GRAFULLA'S FAMOUS BAND.

THE INIMITABLE HARRISON.

RURAL BANQUET UNDER AN IMMENSE CANVAS PAVILION.

HARRISON, the great improvisatore poet.

Sale absolute. No limit. No reserve. Rain or hid ding. Title perfect. Seventy per cent. on mortgage. Free train will leave, via James-slip and Thirty-fourth-street Ferries, at 11 o'clock sharp.

Free tickets and maps at Messrs. Johnson's, No. 25 Nassau-st., or of Geo. W. Van Siclen, attorney, No. 183 Nassau-st.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.

WILL CONTINUE THE SALE OF

200 VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS

In the town of GREENVILLE, HUDSON COUNTY, N. J., on

WEDNESDAY, June 26, at 2½ o'clock, on the premises.

This property comprises some of the most desirable real-estate ever offered on Newark Bay. The location is delightful on high ground, with an extended view of the City and Bay of New-York, Brooklyn, Staten Island, &c.

The Central Railroad of New-Jersey is on this property. There are twenty-six daily trains each way between New-York and Greenville, the time from foot of Liberty-st., New-York, 35 (Greenville Station) to twenty minutes. The Bay Perth Amboy excursion tickets, ten cents.

TERMS OF SALE:

One-third cash, two-thirds to remain on bond and mortgage for three years, seven per cent.

For maps, &c., apply at the Post-office, Greenville, or of LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer, No. 76 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, or of M. ARMSTRONG, No. 19 Perry-st., New-York.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF WESTchester.—WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN, Executor, &c., against JOSEPH CAMPBELL and others. FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.

NEARLY 200 LOTS AT FORDHAM,

To be sold at auction by JNO. B. HASKIN, Referee,

At Keary's Hotel, Fordham, Saturday, June 22, at 11 A. M.

For particulars apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETSON & JAS. W. ALVORD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 20 Broad-st., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, for the Second District of the State of New-York, comprising the Third, Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, Fourteenth and Seventeenth Wards of the City of New-York.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that I have received from the Assessor the list of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the act "to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the several acts amendatory thereof. That the Duties and taxes enumerated in said list have been assessed, and that I will attend personally or by deputy for the collection of the same at my office, No. 346 Broadway, corner of Thompson-st., daily (Sundays excepted,) from the 25th day of June, to the 10th day of July, both days inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

The list above referred to includes the special taxes for the year ending June 30, 1873, and the taxes upon incomes for the year ending December 31, 1871.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the aforesaid list, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

M. H. TREADWELL, Collector.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN MARKET COMPANY, Nos. 240 and 242 Broadway, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1872.

NOTICE.—THE MANHATTAN MARKET for *Meats* in the Manhattan Market, 26th-st., North River, has reduced the Company to open their doors for the accommodation of the butchers. Consequently on and after MONDAY, July 1, 1872, they will be LEASED for the term of five years, the occupants to have privilege and preference on renewal of lease at the end of the term. Leases will date from Aug. 1, when it is expected the building will be ready for occupation. Plans of the building, and stands, with prices affixed, can be examined at the office of the Company.

PAUL J. ARMOUR, President.

THE UNDERSIGNED, A COMMITTEE appointed by a resolution of the Senate of the State of New-York, passed April 18, 1872, to examine into the affairs of the Department of Buildings of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they will meet on the 26th of June, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to hear and investigate any charges or complaints which may be preferred against the said Department or any officer thereof. That all persons having charges and complaints in writing, with the name and address of the party making them, may be filed with the Clerk of the Committee, Chas. H. Kitchel, No. 115 Nassau-st., New-York, on or before June 24, 1872.

DANIEL P. TIEMANN,
REMSEN S. BENEDICT,
AUG. WEISMANN,
CHAS. H. KITCHEL, Clerk.

Committee.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

SAFE AND PROFITABLE.

THE

CANADA SOUTHERN

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 30 Years

7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS

AT

90 and ACCRUED INTEREST.

The Road runs from Buffalo to the Detroit River, and is the Eastern link in the new AIR LINE FROM BUFFALO TO CHICAGO, and has been under construction for about two years past by railroad men who have seen the necessity for a STEEL RAIL, LOW GRADE SHORT ROUTE between the great railroad systems which diverge from Chicago, Toledo and Buffalo.

Among the builders of the road, by whom cash subscriptions 230 miles (out of 230) have already been graded, bridged and made ready for the superstructure, a large part of the steel rails bought, all of the materials for the stations, and a part of the equipment purchased, are:

MILTON COURTRIGHT, JOHN P. TRACY, DAVID DOWE, WM. L. SCOTT, HENRY FARNHAM, R. A. FORSYTH, HENRY H. PORTER, JOHN M. BURKE, M. L. SYKES, JR., H. F. ALLEN, all directors, either in the Chicago and North west, or the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; GEO. OPDYKE, of the Midland Road; JOHN B. ALLEN, SIDNEY DILLON, DANIEL DREW, J. S. CARMENT, J. & J. CASEY, O. B. CHAPMAN, JOHN ROSS, DAVID STEWART, and F. H. WINSTON.

THE ROA

SHIPPING.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are despatched as well as below from

CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, June 8, 10 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, June 15, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, June 22, 11 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK.....Tuesday, July 2, 12 M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, July 6, 3 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Tuesday, July 9, 12 M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.

First cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
To London.....80 | To London.....35
To Paris.....90 | To Paris.....40

Passengers also booked to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

Express Steamships sail from New-York every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, France, Norway, Sweden & Denmark and Europe as easily, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route in the trade.

NEW SEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY STEAMER. WEDNESDAY STEAMER.
Anchoria....Saturday, June 8 | Ethiopia....Wed. July 3
California....Saturday, June 15 | Greece....Wed. July 10
Anchoria....Saturday, June 22 | Ethiopia....Wed. July 17
Columbia....Saturday, June 29 | Greece....Wed. July 24
Anchoria....Saturday, July 6 | Ethiopia....Wed. July 31
California....Saturday, July 13 | Greece....Wed. Aug. 7
Columbia....Saturday, July 20 | Ethiopia....Wed. Aug. 14
Anchoria....Saturday, July 27 | Greece....Wed. Aug. 21

At noon, from Pier No. 2 North River, New-York. Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry by Wednesday steamers, $80; by Saturday steamers, $75; intermediate, $30; steerage, $25. Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends. Apply at the Company's offices to

HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE—SPECIAL NOTICE.

The new steamer TRENACRIA sails WEDNESDAY, July 3. The new steamer CALIFORNIA sails SATURDAY, July 6. Exceptionally fast and easy passage to Europe will stamp these new steamers as unsurpassed for comfort and safety. Through tickets from Europe to all points in the United States at the lowest rates. For freight or passage apply at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW AND MAGNIFICENT STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

WASHINGTON.....Boucault.....Saturday, June 8
VILLE DE PARIS..Berthaut.....Saturday, July 13
ST. LAURENT.....LeMasson.....Saturday, July 27

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO HAVRE.

First cabin.....$120 | Second cabin.....$75
To Paris, $5 and $3 additional.

Return tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a tender. Comfort, time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 57 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CAMBRIA, Wednesday, June 19, at 11 A. M.
HOLLAND, Brazo..Wednesday, June 26, at 9:30 A. M.
EGYPT, Grogan.....Saturday, June 29, at 12 M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.
THE QUEEN, Freeman..Saturday, June 15, at 2:30 P. M.
HELVETIA, Grogan..Wednesday, July 3, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage.....$75 and $80 currency
Steerage.....$30 currency
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months.....$140 currency
Return tickets, good for 6 months.....$120 currency
Servants, Glasgow or Londonderry.....$40 currency

For information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

June 30.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. Percy Maury, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, to connect at Panama with steamer for SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

Steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. Hallock, will leave same day for Aspinwall, to connect with steamer for SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco July 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

WM. H. RABEY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER ONE LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, June 22, from Pier No. 9 North River, at 12 M.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DARROW, WEDNESDAY, June 26, from Pier No. 16 North River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 45 Broadway.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY June 29, from Pier No. 9 North River, at 12 M.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, July 3, from Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 P. M.

C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents,
No. 44 Wall-st.

Insurance at 1-2 less OUR RATE. FREE CENTRAL Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points in the West, North-West and South-West.

Freight received DAILY at our wharf, foot of Wall-st, E. R.

For freight or passage apply to

C. H. OWENS, Agent, 2 C. R. R.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent, 2 C. R. R.
No. 20 Broadway.

UNITED STATES AND HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

A fast steamer every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. J. E. BAKER, (via Nassau) June 27.

COLUMBIA, Capt. T. S. QUICK, July 4.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, July 11.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DeHOUK, Freeman,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 8th of every month.

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WEBB.....Saturday, June 29
MERRIMACK, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM.....July 29
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. THURLBURSH.....Aug. 29

These splendid steamships call at Fernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage apply to

WM. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR RAGGAZ, R. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, will sail on THURSDAY, May 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DeHOUK, Freeman,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line. Leaves Pier 47, N. River, at 3 P. M., touching at Key West.

CITY OF MERIDA, Thompson.....Monday, July 1
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana ship.) Tues., July 2
CITY OF HAVANA, Benton.....Saturday, July 6

For freight or passage apply to

E. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 82 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.

Travellers can secure rooms in transit, on the Quickest of Routes, who can afford the extra cost of a courier, should leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in selecting unobjectionable routes, securing rooms, and troubles of transfer. Apply at 2 Rue Scribe, Paris.

NORTH RIVER STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, Daily, (Sundays included,) at 5:15 P. M.,

From Pier No. 20 North River, foot Chambers-st.

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS, Capt. R. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleton, Fall-mouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to Framingham, Worcester, Nashua, Concord, Manchester, Lowell, Lawrence, Plymouth, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all points north. Promenade concerts every evening by Hall's celebrated brass, reed and string bands. For tickets and state-rooms apply at No. 249 Broadway; 7 Astor House; 204 Grand-st., Brooklyn; 357 Broadway; and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

H. H. HANGAR, General Freight Agent.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FALL RIVER LINE.

Sunday, host to and from Boston on June 23, 30, and July 7, 14, 21 and 28.

Leaving Pier No. 30 North River, at 5:15 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—For Long Branch and all stations on New-Jersey Southern Railroad, its branches and connections, steamers connecting with trains at Sandy Hook leave Pier No. 3, North River, as follows:

PLYMOUTH ROCK, 6:45 A. M., through to Delaware River, connecting with Delaware Railroad.

JESSE HOYT, 2:30 A. M., Waterlown via Toms River.

PLYMOUTH ROCK, 4 P. M., through to Delaware Bay.

(On and after 20th inst., Express to Long Branch.)

JESSE HOYT, 5 P. M., way train to Long Branch only on and after 20th inst., at 6 P. M.)

PLYMOUTH ROCK, 5 P. M., through to the 2d Mail, and the two latter for Fort Monmouth.

All trains stop at Long Branch.

Excursion tickets to Sandy Hook and return, good for either of the above trips or boats, 50 cents.

G. W. BENTLEY,
General Manager. Pier 3, N. R.

P. P. PINCH, Agent, Pier No. 3.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

The largest and most magnificent River steamer in the world, the only line that connects with boats for High Bridge and King's Bridge.

Sunday boats leave hourly from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

J. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

STEAMER SEA BIRD.—FOR FRANKFORT, LIGHT-HOUSE POINT AND RED BANK, and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Taurus, June 20..	2:00 P. M.	Thurs., June 21..	4:30 A. M.
Friday, June 21..	2:00 P. M.	Friday, June 22..	6:30 A. M.
Saturday, June 22..	2:30 P. M.	Saturday, June 23..	8:30 A. M.
Sunday, June 23..	3:30 P. M.	Saturn, June 23..	7:30 P. M.
Mon., June 24..	4:00 A. M.	Sunday, June 23..	4:00 P. M.
Tues., June 25..	7:00 A. M.	Mon., June 24..	9:00 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE of boats. C. VIDDAL and DANIEL DREW, foot of Courtlandt-st. Leave Westry-st. Pier at 9:00 A. M., and 26th-st. at 9:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.

Through tickets to Canandaigua, West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

Connecting for all points West and North.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Newburg, landing at Yonkers, Iona Island, West Point and Cold Spring. The favorite steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Capt. JAMES SHERMAN, leaves Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, 8 o'clock, and Jersey City, Pier No. 1, North River, 8:30 o'clock, every SUNDAY MORNING. Fare for the Excursion, $1.

OLD ESTABLISHED ALBANY AND TROY line of steamers, landing at Catskill, from Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Rector-st., at 5 P. M., every day except Sunday. Fare, 50 cents; half state-rooms 75 cents; fare to Catskill, 25 cents. Steamer VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT, connecting with Albany and Troy Express Trains, leave West and 30th-sts. at above at 4 P. M. Freight at reduced rates.

NORTH RIVER & N. Y. ST. BOAT CO.—Harlem & Fly.—Pier 42, foot Chambers-st. daily 3:30 P. M., except Sundays, for Yonkers, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, G. Pt., Verplanck, Peekskill, ADELPHI, at foot Fourth-st., Hoboken, (German Mission.—Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. German service at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ o'clock.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CLARK CHAPEL, EAST 14TH-ST., OPposite the Academy of Music.—Services on SUNDAY, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. This Church is convenient to the hotels. The seats are free. All persons are invited to attend.

APOLLO HALL, BROADWAY AND 28TH-st.—Next SUNDAY Miss JESSIE LEE, inspirational speaker, will lecture at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. A picnic will be given by the Children's Progressive Lyceum next TUESDAY, June 25, at Elm Park, Staten Island. Boat leaves Dey-st. at 10 A. M., also Twenty-third-st. at 10:30 A. M. Tickets, 50 cents.

A GREAT SUBJECT.—S. S. SNOW, THE Prophet of the last days, will preach in the University Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Subject: *The Character and Doom of the Papacy, in the Light of Prophecy.*

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH-av. and 20th-st.—SUNDAY, June 23, Rev. W. S. ADAMSON will preach, MORNING at 10½ and EVENING at 7½. All evening service all seats free.

ALL SAINTS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH, corner of Henry and Scammel sts.—Rev. WM. M. DUNELL, Rector, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ EVENING.

CITY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. A. D. WILLIAMS will preach in the Chapel on 54th-st., a few doors west of 8th-av., on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

BEEKMAN-HILL M. E. CHURCH, East 50th-st., between 1st and 2d Avs. Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ and 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. W. C. STEVENS. Sunday-school immediately after the third of the series of discourses on Scripture characters. Love Feast on next Wednesday evening. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, (Episcopal,) 26th-st., east of 2d-av.—Rev. H. L. TRACY, Rector. Rev. J. P. ERRETSON, (German Minister.—Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. German service at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ o'clock.

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STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, Daily, (Sundays included,) at 5:15 P. M.,

From Pier No. 20 North River, foot Chambers-st.

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS, Capt. R. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleton, Fall-mouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to Framingham, Worcester, Nashua, Concord, Manchester, Lowell, Lawrence, Plymouth, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all points north. Promenade concerts every evening by Hall's celebrated brass, reed and string bands. For tickets and state-rooms apply at No. 249 Broadway; 7 Astor House; 204 Grand-st., Brooklyn; 357 Broadway; and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

H. H. HANGAR, General Freight Agent.

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FALL RIVER LINE.

Sunday, host to and from Boston on June 23, 30, and July 7, 14, 21 and 28.

Leaving Pier No. 30 North River, at 5:15 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—For Long Branch and all stations on New-Jersey Southern Railroad, its branches and connections, steamers connecting with trains at Sandy Hook leave Pier No. 3, North River, as follows:

PLYMOUTH ROCK, 6:45 A. M., through to Delaware River, connecting with Delaware Railroad.

JESSE HOYT, 2:30 A. M., Waretown via Toms River.

PLYMOUTH ROCK, 4 P. M., through to Delaware Bay.

(On and after 20th inst., Express to Long Branch.)

JESSE HOYT, 5 P. M., way train to Long Branch only on and after 20th inst., at 6 P. M.)

PLYMOUTH ROCK, 5 P. M., through to the 2d Mail, and the two latter for Fort Monmouth.

All trains stop at Long Branch.

Excursion tickets to Sandy Hook and return, good for either of the above trips or boats, 50 cents.

G. W. BENTLEY,
General Manager. Pier 3, N. R.

P. P. PINCH, Agent, Pier No. 3.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves foot of West 10th-st., North River, every afternoon at 2:45, and 23d-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1.25.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Keyport, Elizabethport, Union Landing, Rossville and Perth Amboy. The favorite steamer NORWALK, Capt. WM. HITCHCOCK, leaves Barclay-st. at 9:15 A. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWARK, Belleville, Passaic, Rockaway and Kingston, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, Milton and Hyde Park; the MARY POWELL from Vesey-st., Pier No. 4, every afternoon, at 3:30.

FOR BOND-ST., LANDING AT COZZENS' and West Point, the steamer EMPIRE STATE, Capt. Cozzens, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports to be shipped on the DOCK, foot of Bond-st.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves the foot of Market-st., E. R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock. Returning, lea

LABOR MATTERS.

The Situation of the Trade Difficulties Yesterday.

Dull Meetings in the Unions—The Employers Firmer than Ever—Indignation Against the Police—Violent Declamations.

There was a general stagnation in the eight-hour movement yesterday on the part of the strikers, the intense hot weather probably contributing as greatly to that effect as any action of employers or employed.

An adjourned meeting of the Iron-founders of New-York and neighboring cities was held in the afternoon, at Knickerbocker Cottage, No. 453 Sixth-avenue. A resolution to stand firm by the former action of the meeting was adopted, and the iron-founders unanimously agreed to offer no compromise or make any advance of wages. A notice has been posted in the shops of nearly all the leading iron manufacturers and machinists of the City and Brooklyn, stating that the establishments will be open for business at 7 in the morning till 6 in the evening, and all the workmen employed will be required to labor ten hours a day.

At the meeting of the metal-workers in Germania Rooms yesterday morning the report of the delegates sent through New-England was heard. In Bridgeport, Conn., and New-Haven, the men engaged in the different establishments sympathized with the cause and will go on strike soon. In other places the Committees were received with disfavor. A large number of men struck in Jersey City yesterday in different establishments, but the Howe Sewing-machine men raised a report yesterday that the Company, although they have machines, have no needless, and as the employes of the New-York Needle Company have struck, it was thought the Sewing-machine Company would be forced to submit.

A meeting of the German-employing printers was held at No. 33 Chatham-street, yesterday, and it was thought best to concede the demand of the Typographical Union for twenty per cent. advance of wages. It was resolved, however, to enforce the old system so far as time is concerned.

A lengthy communication has been received from Mr. J. M. PELTON, of the firm of PELOUBET, PELTON & Co., in which he claims that the eight-hour movement is the work of foreign demagogues and Communists. He also gives tables of the loss which the country will sustain should the movement became general throughout the States.

The complaint of the strikers against Capt. CHARLES W. CAFFREY, of the Twentieth Precinct, was brought before Commissioner BOSWORTH yesterday. Both sides were heard, and the complaint will be dismissed, as Commissioner BOSWORTH decided that Capt. CAFFREY only did his duty.

JAMES HORAN and JAMES LAWLOR, who were arrested Thursday evening, charged with beating EDGAR MILLER, a machinist who would not join the strikers, were arraigned before Justice COULTER, yesterday, and committed for examination.

A card has been received from CHAS. F. DIETRICH, engineer of the Metropolitan Gas Works, stating that the men who are creating disturbances are discharged men.

The furniture manufacturers and dealers have sent resolutions to the Board of Police, tendering their thanks for the prompt assistance given them during their contest with the Eight-hour League.

THE POLICE DENOUNCED.

Indignation Meeting at the Cooper Institute.

A meeting of working men, under the auspices of the Eight-hour League, was held last evening at the Cooper Union, to protest against the action of the Police in clubbing the working men for demanding what they considered to be their right to fix the hours of labor and the price for the same. By 8 o'clock there were many people in the hall. Some impatience was manifested at first by the non-appearance of any person on the platform, and the audience became somewhat excited. After a while several persons came on the platform, and Mr. G. JESSUP was chosen Chairman, who made the opening address.

Mr. MACKIN, of the painters, then spoke at length on the cruelty of the Police, led on, as he said, "by a Superintendent, the tool of capitalists and political thieves." The movement of the working men had been called a social revolution; it was a revolution of working men against capitalists, and if it cannot be established peaceably, it must be done by force. Eight hours is established by law as a day's labor, and the working men now demand it. If there is not enough work to employ men eight hours, the working men, with the same honesty as they have shown all along, will then ask for six hours as a day's labor, and get it, too, if they only demand it. The capitalists say they will starve out the working men who are on strike—have they forgotten Paris in 1793, when the working men arose against the capitalists and reveled in their fine halls? There is a man in Albany who was ready to shoot down working men last Summer, and who is there in the Eight-hour law—what has he done to enforce it? Nothing for HOFFMAN.] There are also men who slipped from a party that they had supported for ten years to gain political preference, and who are ready to say they will support the working men in their rights; but the sons of toil will tell them they are not to be made the tools of knaves, cowards or politicians who care only for themselves and what they can put in their pockets. KELSO is arousing the feelings of men, and if excited, 50,000 men, armed to the teeth, may rise to remove him and his hordes, who are below the grade of society, from their chamber in Mulberry-street. We are keeping these working men in check now, but no body of men can control those who are suffering from the pangs of hunger, caused by the tyranny of despots. The clubs of the Police may be met by other weapons far more powerful than they, and if the working men cannot gain their rights peacefully they may be driven to use those weapons. Overt acts have not yet been committed, in spite of all this violence; but no one knows what may result if this tyranny is continued.

Mr. CONRAD KUHN then spoke energetically in German to the same purpose, and excited great excitement among the German portion of the audience, of whom there were a great number present. He said, however, that the working men were not, and would not be, so foolish as to get up a riot, but would be far more likely to succeed by perfecting their organizations, and by them move through the power of moral force alone.

The following resolutions were then adopted unanimously:

Whereas, We, the united workmen of this City and vicinity, in mass-meeting assembled, in consequence of the despotic and brutal attack made upon us while quietly and peacefully endeavoring to secure a portion of our rights, against those who have openly proclaimed to the world that they will starve us into submission, do hereby enter our solemn protest against the late bloody assault made upon a portion of our members by the Police, at the instigation of our enemies, who are openly declaring themselves against the laws, and are representing to the world that we are endeavoring to inaugurate a reign of terror and despotism. In consequences of which, be it

Resolved, That, recognizing the truth of this precept, that "They who use the sword shall perish by the sword," so these who break the law shall by the law be broken.

Resolved, That we do now determine to take such action as may be necessary to protect ourselves, and resist, any further acts of violence and brutality on the part of them or any other tools of the enemies of the industrial masses.

Resolved, That while we deny the allegation "that we are endeavoring to inaugurate a civil strife," having heretofore most publicly declared our determination and desire to secure our legal demand in a peaceable manner, we are determined to so organize our respective bodies as to be prepared to protect ourselves against any further unlawful attack that may be made upon us.

Resolved, That a permanent Central Committee be appointed, composed of two delegates from each industrial body, empowered to receive reports from all societies and bodies of men who are determined to organize to resist the oppressors and maintain the laws of this State and nation against those who are openly violating the statutes.

Mr. BLISSETT, Mr. HOMRIGHAUSEN and others then made addresses, but before they had done speaking the hall was nearly empty, the majority having left the building.

The Strike in Jersey City.

In Jersey City, MATTHEW POWERS, one of the strikers who committed the assault on Officer EATON, on Saturday night, was yesterday committed to the County Jail for trial.

DICKSON BROS., who have given the eight-hour system a week's trial, will notify their men today that on Monday they must resume ten hours, or quit altogether.

An Eight-Hour Failure.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., June 21.—Some emissaries of the eight-hour men in New-York attempted to get up a strike in the Susquehanna shops, where about 1,000 men are employed, last night. A few journeymen favored the effort; but the whole affair was dropped by the men, and the agents left, disgusted with their ill success.

Personal.

Capt. T. Clarke, of England, and Gen. Dick Taylor, of New-Orleans, are at the Clarendon Hotel. E. F. Rollins, of New-Hampshire; Clayton McMichael, of Philadelphia, and Edward Atkinson, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. J. L. Fry, of Montana; Hon. J. E. Baxter, of Kentucky, and Col. D. Bidwell, of New-Orleans, are at the Grand Central Hotel. Gen. W. F. Barry, of the United States Army; Hon. J. M. Teutchen, of Washington; Hon. George Inness, of Pennsylvania; Capt. L. P. Carroll, of the United States Navy, and Prof. J. E. Black, of Indiana, are at the Astor House. Ex-Congressman George Dudley, of Connecticut; Gen. Gillmore, of the United States Army, and Major Jno. S. Gibbs, of New-Orleans, are at the New-York Hotel. Homer Ramsdell, of Newburg, and Washington Lee, of Pennsylvania, are at the Hoffman House. Col. H. K. Nichols and Judge Donaldson, of Pennsylvania, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

BASE-BALL.

The New-Jersey Championship—Defeat of the Champions by the Resolutes—Score, 42 to 9.

The first game of the annual series for the New-Jersey State Championship came off at Waverley, N. J., yesterday, the contestants being the Champions, of Jersey City, (the present possessors of the pennant,) and the Resolutes, of Elizabeth. These being the two leading clubs of the State, their meeting every year is eagerly looked forward to in New-Jersey, and both having strengthened their nines since last season, yesterday's game excited even more interest than its predecessors. The friends of both clubs gathered in force at the field and at 3¼ P. M. play was called, the Champions going to the bat. Their first inning gave them two runs, but the Resolutes at their first trial got on a terrific streak of batting, and, aided by one or two fielding errors, scored no less than 19 runs, the result of the first inning thus making a clear course out for the Resolutes. In the second inning the Resolutes made eight more runs; the close of the fifth saw them ahead by 34 to 7, and at the finish they were in the van by the decisive score of 42 to 9. At almost every point the Champions were overmatched and outplayed. They had not either confidence or pitcher to support and supported it badly, while their batting was remarkably weak. On the other hand the fielding of the Resolutes was of the first order, the brilliant play of AUSTIN, WADSWORTH and M. CAMPBELL being the "features," and at the bat they were simply immense. AUSTIN, FARROW and M. CAMPBELL being prominent in this respect.

THE SCORE.

CHAMPION.	R.	1B'P'O.	A.		RESOLUTE.	R.	1B'P'O.	A.	
Grill, c. f.	1	2	2	0	Austin, c. f.	9	7	3	0
Wyeas, l. f.	2	1	3	0	Laughlin, 2d b.	5	5	4	4
Mills, p.	2	0	1	0	Farrow, c.	5	6	4	0
Reakes, 1 b.	2	1	0	0	M. Campbell, p.	5	6	0	3
Black, 2d b.	0	1	5	2	Parks, r. f.	5	3	0	0
Green, s. s.	0	0	0	5	Forsyth, 1 f.	4	4	0	0
Forster, 3d b.	1	1	5	5	Wadsworth, s. s.	4	5	1	0
Clark, 1st b.	0	2	8	1	M. Campbell, 1b.	6	4	12	1
Collins, c.	0	1	1	0	McDermott, 3d b.	3	3	0	1
Totals.	9	10	27	13	Totals.	42	42	27	15

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Champion	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	9
Resolute	19	8	3	1	9	3	4	0	1	42

Runs earned—Champion, 1; Resolute, 14.
Umpire—Mr. WORTH, of the Stars of Brooklyn.
Time of game—Two hours thirty minutes.

Today, Athletic vs. Forest City, at Cleveland, and Boston vs. Baltimore, at Boston.

The Staten Island Base-ball and Cricket Club, which was organized in April last, now numbers 125 active members. The organization is to be devoted to the amateur practice of the national American and English games, the membership already including many excellent cricket players, as well as baseballists. The club grounds, at Camp Washington, Staten Island, have been fitted up in a suitable style, a new club-house having been recently completed, with ample accommodations for guests, while the preparation of the field for play has been carefully attended to. To-day the club will open the grounds in a match game against the veteran Knickerbockers, the Staten Islanders being represented by the following nines: Hodges, pitcher; Lawrence, catcher; Ware, first base; Gossman, second base; Hitchcock, third base; Cuthbertson, short stop; Bertz, centre field; Jones, right field; Mott, Rogers and Chet's fielder and Captain.

CRAVEN will not play with the Baltimores in their game at Boston today, he not having yet recovered from the injuries received in the game at Philadelphia on Monday.

LOCAL POLITICS.

A Grant and Wilson Campaign Club, EDWARD FITCH, President, has been formed in the Twentieth Assembly District, with head-quarters at 1,000 Third-avenue. The Republican voters of the district have joined almost to a man, and a large number of Democrats who cannot swallow the Cincinnati nomination, have added their names to the roll of membership. At the recent organization of the club, among the resolutions passed was the following, which sufficiently indicates its scope and character:

Resolved, That while laboring for high and noble principles, and the elevation of safe, sound and reliable men, to the head of the National Government, the organization as citizens do hereby pledge themselves as reformers, also, not to overlook their bounden duty to their own City and State at the coming election; but to use their untiring efforts for the rescue of both from the control of a set of unscrupulous demagogues, whose rule has been distinguished by a greed of plunder which has placed our citizens under increasing burdens of taxation, and are swiftly and surely undermining and destroying the foundations of government.

The Young Men's Republican Association of the Fourth Assembly District held its second meeting last evening at the head-quarters, No. 259 East Broadway, and was addressed by Mr. JOHN E. DOWLING. This Association is rapidly increasing in numbers, and bids fair to become a power in the Fourth District.

Business in the Court of General Sessions.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Judge BEDFORD, ADOLPHE LAIBLE was charged with a felonious assault and battery on Officer LESLIE, on the 13th May, at the residence of the prisoner, No. 119½ Willett-street. The officer stated that he went to LAIBLE's house in consequence of LAIBLE's wife reporting at the Station-house that her husband was murdering the children. He entered through the window, and when in the room was struck by the prisoner with a cleaver, and to defend himself he struck LAIBLE three blows with his club. The officer's testimony was corroborated by Officer FINNIGAN. The prisoner stated that he struck the officer in self-defense. Counsel for prisoner argued that the officers had no warrant to enter the house, and had no business there, and referred to the case of VANDERBILT's colored coachman, who was discharged on the ground that the officers had no business on the premises. The jury found a verdict of guilty, with a strong recommendation to mercy. Judge BEDFORD suspended sentence, and permitted LAIBLE to return to his home.

The following criminals were sentenced:

NICHOLAS GALLAGHER, manslaughter in the fourth degree, one year.

PATRICK COX, FRANK and THOMAS HAMMOND, attempt at grand larceny, one year each.

MARGARET MURPHY, petit larceny, three months.

MARY BARRINGTON, petit larceny, six months.

JAMES MCMAHON, attempt at grand larceny, one year.

PETER MCGEE, attempt at grand larceny, six months.

HENRY JOHNSON, petit larceny, three months.

The Abingdon Club.

A very agreeable reception was given last evening by the Abingdon Club to the ladies of the members and a number of their friends to the number of 200 or more. The Club, though comparatively young in its organization, already numbers over 150 members, composed chiefly of merchants and leading business men residing on the West-side. Its elegantly furnished rooms are situated on Twelfth-street, opposite Abingdon-square, are provided with every convenience for both mental and physical improvement, including the best newspapers and magazines of the day, billiards, &c. Intoxicating drinks and play for bets, however small, are alone between majority excluded from the list of accompaniments pertaining to the generality of social clubs. The evening's entertainment, including abundant and tastefully-selected refreshments, passed off to the delight of all, leaving an impression that the Club is destined to cement and elevate the social friendships of the neighborhood in which it has been organized.

Homicide With a Hatchet.

An inquest was held by Coroner KEENAN, yesterday, in the case of JAMES BURKE, a child about six years of age, who resided with his parents at No. 314 East Thirty-second-street, and who died at Bellevue Hospital on Sunday from a fracture of the skull caused by being struck by a hatchet thrown by GEO. ROSS, a young man. The latter was working in a building in East Thirty-second-street, when a number of children annoyed him by rolling a wheelbarrow. ROSS picked up the hatchet and threw it at the youngsters. It struck BURKE on the head and caused the injuries which resulted in death. In their verdict the jury severely censured ROSS for his reckless conduct, and the Coroner held him in $2,500 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Trotting.

Yesterday a large number of turfmen assembled at Hall's Half-mile Track, on the Coney Island road, to witness a spirited contest for a set of harness. The following is a summary:

HALL'S HALF-MILE TRACK, CONEY ISLAND ROAD, Friday, June 21.—Trotting for a set of harness; mile heats; best three in five; in harness.

W. Nelson entered s. g. Joe Morgan.....0 1 1 1 1
John V. Carroll entered b. m. Nellie Canton.....1 2 2 2 2
Jos. Johnson entered br. g. Mac.....2 3 3 3 3
J. Campbell entered b. g. Jim.....dr.
Time—2:50, 2:46½, 2:41¾, 2:47, 2:48.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

Hamilton University.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAMILTON, N. Y., Tuesday, June 18, 1872.

The Commencement at the Theological Seminary was held today. The following was the

ORDER OF EXERCISES:

Prayer—Invocation.

1. Calvinism; its Practical Results. George K. Allen, Red Bank, N. J.
2. Christ's Cross God's Estimate of Sin. C. Crain, Hamilton, N. Y.
3. Solomon's Musings. Nathan H. Dimon, Hamilton, N. Y.
Hymn.
4. The Model Preacher. James Heath, Preston, N. Y.
5. Annihilationism. Geo. R. Hunter, Clifford, Penn.
6. Religion; its Poetry. J. J. Townsend, Carmel, N. Y.
Hymn.
7. Necessity of Doctrinal Statements. J. F. Murray, Smithfield, Mass.
8. Divine Agency in the Ministry. J. W. Putnam, Gouverneur, N. Y.
9. Christianity, the Uniting Law of Life. J. J. Townsend, Carmel, N. Y.
Anthem.

The ablest oration in all respects was the first, by Mr. ALLEN. The third, by Mr. DIMON, was rather unique in its moral philosophy. It is an interesting fact that the fifth speaker, JOHN E. MAYER, went into the army as a private, served with valor through the war, and came out a Colonel. He then commenced the study of law, but becoming convinced that it was his duty to enlist under the standard of the Cross, he came here, and has completed the required course of study. His oration was brilliant and beautiful.

The oration most finished in style and delivered most gracefully was the last, by Mr. TOWNSEND.

An earnest, impressive address was delivered to the Graduating Class by Dr. DODGE, President. They were ranged in a semi-circle on the large platform before him, and as he took each by the hand and gave the parting words they were visibly affected. In the afternoon the Education Society, Dr. LATHROP in the Chair, to hear reports and elect officers. SAMUEL COLGATE, Esq., of New-York, was elected President. Speeches were made by Mr. Corey, of Richmond, Va.; Dr. E. E. L. Taylor, of New-York City; Matteson, of Vermont; Col. Morgan L. Smith, of Newark, N. J., and others.

This evening an address was read before the Alumni by Rev. WM. N. CLARK, of Newton Centre, Mass., upon the upheard of anatomy of "Edward Irving," an insane man who lived in London half a century ago. The discourse would have been extraordinary upon any occasion, but upon this it was well calculated to excite grave apprehensions for the future of this young man, who, with a black goatee, and a wicked little mustache, had the temerity to come here with such a very dead carcass, and maliciously display it to a bewildered, but respectable and fine-looking audience. It might have suited the atmosphere of Apollo Hall, and the wild aspirations of the Woodhull and Claflinites, but not the Alumni and ladies at a College Commencement. The officers of the Alumni Association for next year are Rev. H. A. Cardo, President; Prof. Andrews, Secretary; Prof. Lewis, Treasurer; and Prof. A. Ellenhouse, Principal of the Classical Academy, Strattonville, Penn.; E. D. Hiscox, D. D., of Brooklyn; Rev. L. Mugey, of Mexico, and A. P. Moon, of Philadelphia, as the four Vice-Presidents. W. A. LEWIS, Esq., of Jersey City, was selected as orator, and Prof. OSCAR E. HOWES, of Chicago University, alternate for next year. The evening train yesterday from Utica has greatly increased the number of visitors. Two more will run each way today a distance of twenty-eight miles. This is the first year in which the railroad has been fully completed from the New-York Central depot, at Utica, to Hamilton town. This great work, and its accomplishment is due to the restless energy, vigilance and perseverance of Hon. ALRICK HURBELL, Ex-Mayor of Utica, and Ex-Senator, than to any other man. This is admitted by all. The road, which already pays very well, has just been leased to the Midland Railroad for ninety-nine years at 70 per cent. on its cost and capital stock. It connects with that road at Smith's Valley, two miles below here, and when the Midland will be completed to New-York, this place will be forty miles nearer the Metropolis than Utica is, thus saving sixty-eight miles distance of travel in reaching the great commercial centre.

Freehold Institute.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Friday, June 21, 1872.

The annual Commencement of the Freehold Institute took place last night in the Presbyterian Church. The following is the order of exercises:

Prayer by the Rev. FRANK CHANDLER.
Music—DODWORTH'S Band.
Declamations—"The Death Penalty," Wm. E. Wyckoff, Freehold; "The Nineteenth Century," J. H. McLean, Freehold; "Salathiel against the Romans," Karl A. Langlots, Princeton.
Music.
Oration—"Elements of Success," D. V. Perrine, Freehold.
Declamations—"Defence of Rudolph," Chas. A. Bennett, Jr.; "Taxation," Fred. E. Anderson, Eggleston.
Music.
Declamations—"Revolutionary Tribune," Henry C. Wilson, Farmingdale; "The Second Empire in France," H. C. Wilson, New-York City; "Philosophy of Laughter," Corbin Wolbert, Jersey City.
Music.
Oration—"Publicans and Sinners," J. M. Barkley, Statesville, N. C.
Declamations—"Regulus to the Roman Senate," A. A. Chambers, Freehold; "Impressment," J. M. Barkley, Lewis R. Walker, Chas. E. Throckmorton, W. W. Horton, New-York City.
Music.
Oration—"Festina Lente," F. B. Chandler, Geneva, N. Y.
Declamation—"Burning of the Lexington," H. C. Nixon, Madison, N. J.
Music.
Declamations—"The Death of Tweed," Irving P. Wilson, Jersey City; "The Breach of Promise," Wm. W. Horton, New-York City.
Music.
Lecture on Dick Turpin—Wm. S. Throckmorton, Freehold.
Oration—"New Jersey Justice," Frederick Parker, Freehold.
Lecture—"What I Know About Jersey Lightning," Frank McDermott, Freehold.
Music.
Oration—"The Boys of Today, the Men of the Next Generation," Wm. J. Henderson, Long Branch; "The Power of Public Opinion," Samuel C. Cowart, Freehold.
Dialogue—"Goliath and David," James L. Shinn and Wm. S. Throckmorton.
Music.
Debate—"Railroad to the Peach Orchard," D. V. Perrine, J. M. Barkley, W. J. Henderson, S. C. Cowart, F. McDermott, W. S. Throckmorton, and others. Music. Benediction.

At the conclusion of the exercises in the church a promenade concert took place on the campus of the Institute.

Closing Day at the Charlier Institute.

The pleasant spectacle of halls crowded with bright faces was once more offered last evening at the Charlier Institute, Nos. 126, 128 and 130 East Twenty-fourth-street. The occasion was the annual reunion of parents, teachers and pupils, on closing day. The proficiency of the pupils, to which a liberal award of prizes bore ample testimony, was naturally the principal cause of general satisfaction. Only an educational establishment conducted on the French plan could secure equally admirable results. Last night, as at all times, the language spoken was that heard in Paris, and it must have much gratified those persons among the audience who appreciate the worth of modern tongues to the youth of the present generation, to find how thoroughly a Parisian education could be acquired without quitting the country. The proceedings yesterday were interesting, mainly to the pupils of the Institute and to their assembled relatives. They included singing, introductory remarks by Prof. CHARLIER, an address in English by Rev. JOHN HALL, the distribution of prizes, and the award of diplomas to the Graduating Class. The class consisted of the young gentlemen whose names follow: Albert Arnstein, Matthew J. S. Brennan, Thomas E. Brown, Jr., Wm. Morales De Visser, Harold Faye, Richard King, Jr., Charles Le Boutillier, Louis Eugene Lefferts, Louis L. Levy, Richard Limburger, William Curtis Nesbitt, Frederick Oakes, William Austin Oakes, William C. Ostrander, Oscar Richard, Henry Simonds, Thos. Sloane, Morris M. Sternberger, Edward Sage, Ernest Smith, Morris S. Ullmann, William F. A. Von Saahs, Calvin Weimors.

New Customs Regulations—Circular from the Treasury Department.

By the following circular from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury it will be seen that manifests are not required in the case of ferry-boats or of loaded cars passing from one State to another through foreign contiguous territory:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 14, 1872.

To the Collectors of Customs and others:

Hereafter vessels used exclusively as ferry-boats, however laden, will not be required to enter nor clear, nor will the masters or persons in charge of such boats be required to present manifests, nor to pay entrance or clearance fees, nor fees for receiving or certifying manifests. But such masters will be required to report any baggage, goods, wares or merchandise, to the proper officer of the Customs, according to law, which may be imported in such boats from any foreign territory.

It is further ordered that hereafter no fees shall be collected by any officers of the Customs for receiving or certifying manifests of any railroad car or other vehicles laden with goods or merchandise, sealed by a Customs officer, under the provisions of section 7 of the act of July 28, 1866, and the regulations of the Department, passing from one port or place in the United States to another through foreign contiguous territory; such manifest, however, will be produced, received and perfected by the same manner as heretofore.

Any fees exacted since June 4, 1872, the date of the passing of the act abolishing such fees, for any of the causes or services above mentioned, will be refunded on proper application to this Department.

WM. A. RICHARDSON, Acting Secretary.

THE STREETS.

Paving and Sewering—Further Examination of Contracts.

Contract Commissioners J. SUTHERLAND, H. VAN VORST and E. JAQUES resumed their inquiry at the St. James Hotel, last evening. The Commissioners were present punctually at 7½ P. M., the time set forth in the advertisements; but on account of the neglect of the representatives of the Comptroller, the Commission, witnesses and counsel were kept waiting until after 9 o'clock.

The first case taken up was that of JAMES GRANEY, for paving Fifty-fifth-street, between Eight-avenue and Hudson River. After witnesses had been examined who testified that the contract had been faithfully carried out, the Commission passed it. Contracts for flagging Forty-first-street, from Second-avenue to Sixth-avenue, and from Ninth-avenue, and for paving Sledge-street, between Houston and Fourth-street, by the same contractor, were also passed by the Commission.

The contract of JAMES FITZPATRICK for regulating Fifty-fifth-street, from First-avenue to the East River, was then considered, and after testimony had been given of its faithful performance, the Commissioners passed it.

The contracts of M. BAIRD for paving Fifty-eighth-street, between Lexington and Sixth-avenues; for paving Thirty-ninth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; and paving Sixty-second-street, between Second and West streets; for paving Mangin-street, from Houston to Stanton-street; for paving Corlears-street, from Water to South-street, were after examination also passed.

The contracts of W. BAIRD for paving Forty-first-street from Fourth to Madison-avenue, and for laying Fifty-second-street, from Second-avenue to East River, were then examined, and as the evidence proved was favorable, the Commissioners passed them.

The contract of THOMAS FRALEY for regrading One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Third-avenue to Mount Morris-square, was also passed. The contract of THOMAS OWENS for regrading Fifth-avenue, from One Hundred and Thirtieth to One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street, was next examined. Mr. JAMES WILKIE, a property-owner on the line of the avenue, objected to this claim on the ground that a portion of the work had been done by the property-owners themselves, but said they are to be charged as much as if they had not done anything.

The gentleman present wished to produce more witnesses, and the case was adjourned.

The contracts of W. H. PETERS for sewers in Duane-street, and for sewers in Dominick-street, between Clark and Hudson streets, were next examined, and, proving to be honest claims, were passed by the Commission.

The contracts of R. MCCHRISTIE for sewers in Third-avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues; in Forty-fourth-street, between Second and Third avenues, and in Sixty-eighth-street, between First and Third avenues, were then examined. The testimony produced set forth that the work had been done well, consequently they were passed, subject to the certificate of the Surveyor.

The contract of JAMES REILLY, for paving One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, between Avenue A and First-avenue, and which the contractor assigned to R. MCCHRISTIE, was next examined and passed. The contracts of B. F. BRADY, for constructing a sewer in Fiftieth-street, between Eighth-street and Broadway; that of DAVID MINER, assigned to B. F. BRADY, for paving Fifty-second-street, from Ninth to Eleventh avenue; that of D. MCGRATH, for paving Fortieth-street, between Madison and Third avenues, and Thirty-third-street, from Second-avenue to the East River; that of J. W. FERNANDEZ, for regrading Eighty-seventh-street, from First-avenue to the East River, and for flagging One Hundred and Eighteenth-street from First-avenue to Avenue A, were also examined, and, there being no objection, were passed. The Commission then adjourned.

YACHTING.

New-York Yacht Club—Wallack Cup Regatta for Schooners.

For the prize cup presented by Mr. LESTER WALLACK entries must be made in writing, addressed to the Secretary of the Club, and will be received at his office, No. 22 Broad-street, until this afternoon at 3 o'clock P. M.

The regatta will be sailed under the sailing regulations of the New-York Yacht Club, and attention is called to the fact, that by recent action of the Club, the rule restricting the number of men to be carried on regattas was rescinded, and yachts may carry any number of men. A deposit of $25 must be made by the owner of each yacht upon entering her for the regatta. All yachts will carry their private signals at the main-peak. The start will be a flying one, and time of each yacht will be taken as she crosses a line between the Sandy Hook Buoy, No. 6, and the judges' steamer, (the *Williams Fletcher*.) The signals for starting will be given from the judges' steamer, as follows:

For a preparatory signal one whistle, and the Yacht Club flag on the steamer will be lowered; and ten minutes later, for the start, one whistle and the flag will be again lowered. No yacht's time will be taken later than fifteen minutes after the second whistle, unless instructions to the contrary are given by the judges on the morning of the regatta. The expiration of the time will be marked by a third whistle and lowering of flag.

The course will be from the starting point as above to and around a stake-boat on the West End Hotel, Long Branch, keeping it on the port hand in turning, and return over the same course.

The steamer *Wm. Fletcher*, furnished for the use of the Regatta Committee and the Press, leaves pier No. 23 East River, at 8 o'clock A. M. precisely.

Music at Central Park.

The Department of Public Parks announces that, if the weather be fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band on the Mall at the Central Park today, commencing at 3½ o'clock P. M. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. Overture, March, "Preux Clercs".....Herold
2. The Watch on the Rhine.....German National
3. Waltz, "Wedding Festival".....Strauss

PART II.

4. March, "Col. Porter".....Dodworth
5. Grand Selection, "Nirnani".....Verdi
6. Air, "Kathe aus Mayenreich".....Crouch
7. March, "Mardolmota".....Bevisel

PART III.

8. Selection, "L'Oeil Creve".....Howe
9. March, "Jubelmarsch".....Bliss
10. Medley, "Gay and Happy".....Dodworth
11. Galop, "Fifth-avenue".....Cheney

Finale, The Union.

Musical entertainments will also be given at the Battery Park on Tuesday next, and at Tompkins square on Friday next, should the weather prove fine.

Convention of New-York Sunday-School Teachers.

NORWICH, N. Y., June 21.—At the State Sunday-School Teachers' Convention this forenoon, the State Statistical Secretary reported that 428 schools had reported for 1871; that there were 418,000 scholars in these schools, and 65,000 teachers; that there had been 13,000 conversions; the number of volumes in the libraries was 750,000. It was resolved by the Convention to raise $4,500 for the expenses of the Association the next year.

This afternoon the State Sunday-school Teachers' Convention met in a grove. Several thousand persons were present. The infant-class exercises conducted by HARRIET N. MORRIS, of New-York, was a marked feature of the session. The Convention adjourned this evening with the best of feeling. Resolutions were passed expressing the object of the Association, and of thanks to the citizens of Norwich, the Press that have published its proceeding, the Western Union Telegraph Company, &c.

Burglars at Work.

Late Thursday night a gang of burglars entered the rag-warehouse of GEORGE HARLEY, No. 365 Third-street, to which they gained access by the roof, from a neighboring tenament-house, and descending to the second floor, wrenched open the safe. Nine dollars in pennies was the reward of their labors, with which they made their escape.

Between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. on Thursday, the residence of Mr. OLIVER D. TAYLOR, No. 81 West Eleventh-street, was entered by burglars during the absence of the family. They forced open the basement door and made an attack on a safe inside. This failing, they took a clock valued at $200, and a revolver, and escaped.

During the absence of the family on Thursday evening, the apartments of Mrs. WM. M. HOLLAND, at No. 91 Macdougal-street, were broken into and $200 in cash carried off.

No arrests in either of the above cases.

School Reception.

The little girls in the primary department of Grammar School No. 35 held their annual reception yesterday morning. The children presented an interesting programme of recitations, song, dialogue, &c., and quite a large number of them were rewarded by the distribution of the daily and weekly badges, which they received with evident pleasure. Dr. JOHN HALL presided, and addressed the little ones, and addresses were also made by Mr. J. KELLY, Mr. J. DE LAMATER, Col. SIMMS and others.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Rev. DAVID MITCHELL will preach tomorrow evening at 7½ o'clock in Carmel Chapel, No. 128 Bowery.

THOMAS BURROWS was prostrated by a sunstroke in front of his residence, No. 71 Lewis-street, yesterday.

The body of an unknown man was found yesterday floating in the North River, off Fort Washington. It was taken to the Morgue.

Judge BARRETT yesterday denied a motion to admit JACOB LEVY to bail. The prisoner is charged with a dangerous assault on a woman.

VINCENT BERSOLDING, aged fifteen, of No. 316 West Thirty-sixth-street, was overcome by the heat, yesterday, and removed to his home.

The American European Express Company referred to in Fiske's suit was the origin to the Adams European Express Company, which started it twenty years ago.

HUGH GILMOOLT, aged eighteen years, residing in Sixty-ninth-street, near the Boulevard, fell from a cherry tree on Seventieth-street, near Eleventh-avenue, yesterday, and was fatally injured.

JAMES LAWLOR, a paving machine laborer, was yesterday in the Yorkville Police Court held in $500 bail for assaulting EDGAR MILLER, the superintendent of a sewing-machine factory in Fifty-third-street.

MICHAEL DONOHOE, of No. 1,201 Washington-street, was yesterday held in $1,000 bail for trial in Jefferson Market, for driving an ice-cart on the track of the Bleecker-street Railroad, and refusing to get off so that car No. 24 of the Hudson could pass, thereby obstructing travel.

The examination of candidates for admission to the various departments of Columbia College began yesterday. There are sixty applicants—forty-seven for the collegiate course and thirteen for the school of mines. The examinations will be concluded this afternoon.

Mr. BARCLAY CALLENDER, the Assistant Secretary of the Committee of Seventy, will deliver an address on Temperance, this evening, before the members of St. Columba Society, in their hall, Twenty-fifth-street, near Ninth-avenue.

THOMAS HALL and LAWRENCE LETTINGER, two ruffians living in No. 80 Ouver-street, fought there last night. During the affair KATE SMITH seized an ax and cut HALL twice on the head, wounding him severely. She and LET-TINGER were arrested, and HALL was sent to the Park Hospital.

EDWARD LAMEY, a Broadway merchant, was arrested, yesterday, by Deputy Sheriff on an order of arrest issued by Judge LOCKE MOORE, of the Court of Common Pleas, on the complaint of LUCAS THOMPSON, No. 131 West Forty-sixth-street, for malicious prosecution. He was committed in default of $5,000 bail.

Controller GREEN made the following payments yesterday: Department of Public Charities and Correction, $30,000; Department of Police, $6,000; Department of Police, account of street cleaning, under laws of 1870, $100,000; for implements purchased from JOHN L. BROWN and for amount due him on account of street cleaning, $112,417 61.

Ex-Janitor HAGERTY, of the Court-house, removed his furniture from the janitor's rooms in the building yesterday, though the Police came down on him and subjected his movables to a rigid search for any of the missing vouchers. One of the Commissioners (Mr. GREEN) said the removal was allowed to proceed, the Controller deciding he had no power to stop it.

The closing exercises of the Gardner Institute were held at No. 620 Fifth-avenue on Thursday evening, June 20, when fourteen young ladies received their diplomas. The address to the class was made by Rev. CHARLES F. ROBINSON, D. D. The conferring of diplomas and a short address by the principal, and music under the direction of Profs. MILES, BERGH, KIEFAL, &c., completed the programme.

JOHN CONNERS alias Rock, a young river-thief, was committed for trial at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, for having, in company with JOHN MCQUADE, who was previously arrested, robbed Mr. ISAAC PRESTON, of North Second-street, Williamsburg, of $25, on Pier No. 1, North River. Conners jumped overboard at Pier No. 50, when the officers approached him, but did not succeed in making his escape.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Sabbath-school connected with the First Presbyterian Church of Yonkers, held its annual strawberry festival, last evening.

The regular quarterly Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church convenes in their house of worship, at Mosholu, this afternoon. Rev. S. P. Brown, D. D., Presiding Elder, will preside on the occasion.

The Young People's Association connected with Westminster Church of Yonkers, have elected the following officers: JOHN FLEMING, President; Robert Hipson, Vice-President; James Rushford, Secretary; Miss Josie Sanders, Treasurer.

The annual meeting of the Medical Society of Westchester County, resulted in the election of the following officers, viz.: Dr. LYSON, of Tarrytown, President; Dr. HAIGHT, of Pleasantville, Vice-President; Dr. HELM, of Bing Sing, Secretary, and Dr. WOOD, of Cro